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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee submitted minority views on 90% price-support bill. House committee reported Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on lending agencies, and Rep. Holifield criticized it. House subcommittee ordered reported Federal employees' uniform allowance bill. Rep. Edmondson criticized drought-relief program. Senate debated tax bill. Senate received report of Joint Committee on Economic Report.

HOUSE

1. PRICE SUPPORTS. Received the minority report on H. R. 12, to reestablish 90% price supports for basic commodities, provide a two-price plan for wheat, provide for 80-90% supports on dairy products, extend the brucellosis program, and increase the school-lunch program (pt. 2, H. Rept. 203) (p. 2393).
2. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (Hoover Commission) a report on lending, guaranteeing and insurance activities of the Federal Government, pursuant to Public Law 108, 83rd Congress (H. Doc. 107); to Government Operations Committees. This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from the Government Printing Office. (pp. 2322, 2393).
Rep. Holifield criticized the report, and stated that the recommendations if fully carried out "would make it harder for American citizens to buy homes or to get loans for their farms or businesses" (pp. 2390, A1716-7).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4876, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the U. S., for the fiscal year 1956 (H. Rept. 204) (p. 2393).

4. DROUGHT RELIEF. Rep. Edmondson criticized the "inadequacy of the present drought relief program" and urged the "Secretary of Agriculture to do something aggressive and adequate to meet this very urgent problem" (p. 2390).
5. PERSONNEL. The Dowdy subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 3948, amended, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (p. D197).
6. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the Seventh Semiannual Report on the Mutual Security Program, covering the period June 30-Dec. 31, 1954 (H. Doc. 97); to S. Foreign Relations and H. Foreign Affairs Committees (pp. 2321, 2389).
7. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, so as to improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public-health purposes (H. Rept. 206) (p. 2394).
8. FAMILY-SIZE FARMS. Rep. Patman inserted a Christian Century Foundation article, "Corporation or Family Farms?" favoring the preservation of family-size farms, and a statement comparing farming in two Indiana counties (pp. 2391-3).
9. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed to as reported H. Res. 22, authorizing the Judiciary Committee to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 2390-1). The resolution as passed includes matters relating to the operation and administration of the antitrust laws, including the Sherman Act, the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act.
10. TRADE AGREEMENTS; RECLAMATION; STATEHOOD. Received various State legislature memorials and a petition requesting the expiration of the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, approval for upper Colorado River Basin development, legislation for encouragement of small irrigation and reclamation projects, and urging statehood for Alaska and Hawaii (pp. 2394-5).
11. FORESTRY; SOIL CONSERVATION; SUGAR. Received various State legislature memorials urging consideration of an emergency program for control of spruce budworm in Mont., rejection of the proposal to transfer SCS activities to the States, and recommending amendment of the Sugar Act of 1948 in such a manner "as to enable the domestic sugar industry of the U. S. to have a fair and equitable share in our Nation's growth" (pp. 2394-5).
12. TREATIES; NATURAL RESOURCES. Received an American Legion Post petition expressing support of the proposed Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty power, and a Lubbock (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce petition requesting passage of legislation "to correct the present situation as regards to Federal control over the production of any States' natural resources" (p. 2395).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM For today, Mar. 15, as stated in the "Daily Digest": Treasury-Post Office Departments and U. S. Tax Court appropriation bill for 1956 (p. D197).

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

84TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. —

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

MARCH 11, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GARY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year 1956.

The estimates considered by the Committee are contained in the 1956 Budget (H. Doc. No. 16), and an amendment contained in H. Doc. No. 94, as follows: Treasury Department, pages 916-967; Post Office Department, pages 876-890, as amended by H. Doc. No. 94; and The Tax Court of the United States, pages 150-151.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The following table summarizes the amounts of the direct annual appropriations recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding estimates and 1955 appropriations:

	Treasury Department	Post Office Department	Tax Court of the United States	Total
Appropriations, 1955.....	\$589,955,600	\$2,754,877,100	\$1,000,000	\$3,345,832,700
Estimates, 1956.....	604,398,000	2,754,817,000	1,035,000	3,360,250,000
Bill, 1956.....	595,818,000	2,685,700,000	1,035,000	3,282,553,000
Bill compared with 1955 appropriations	+5,862,400	-69,177,100	+35,000	-63,279,700
Bill compared with 1956 estimates.....	-8,580,000	-69,117,000	-----	-77,697,000

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of the regular annual appropriations, carried in Titles I, II, and III of the bill, is \$3,282,553,000, a reduction of \$77,697,000 in the budget estimates for direct appropriation. The amount recommended in the bill is \$63,279,700 below the comparable appropriations for the fiscal year 1955.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

The Treasury Department is responsible for the administration of various permanent indefinite appropriations and of certain trust funds, none of which require Congressional action in the regular annual appropriation bills.

The permanent indefinite appropriations are estimated to total \$7,122,873,781 for fiscal year 1956, a decrease of \$156,779,508 below the presently estimated total for 1955. The largest single item in this category is "Interest on the public debt" which is estimated to be \$6,300,000,000 for fiscal year 1956, a decrease of \$175,000,000 as compared with the current estimate for 1955. This reduction does not indicate a decrease in the public debt, but rather, results from certain refunding operations in 1955 which required the payment of a full year's interest at higher rates than applicable to the new securities issued (see page 137, Treasury Hearings, 1956).

The estimated total of all trust funds administered by the Treasury is \$8,518,925,685 for 1956, an increase of \$1,232,772,170 over the current estimate for 1955. The trust funds are not charges against the general revenues of the Treasury. The largest of these funds is the "Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund" estimated at \$6,798,871,286 for 1956 as compared with \$5,774,293,909 in 1955, an increase of \$1,024,577,377.

Detailed estimates for each of these various permanent appropriations and trust funds are contained in a tabulation on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

The Departments and agencies included in this bill thus have the responsibility for administering a total of nearly \$19.0 billion in budgeted Federal funds, including the \$3.3 billion recommended herein for regular annual appropriation.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The accompanying bill recommends a total regular annual appropriation of \$595,818,000 a decrease of \$8,580,000 in the budget estimates for 1956. The amount recommended is \$5,862,400 more than the appropriation for 1955.

In addition to the regular annual appropriations, the bill includes authorizations, for corporations and agencies within the Treasury Department, to use \$2,200,000 of corporate funds or borrowing authority for administrative expenses, detailed subsequently in this report.

BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

In several instances, Bureaus of the Department submitted justifications, and witnesses made general statements, indicating that the

funds appropriated for 1955 are inadequate. The Committee is impelled to point out that:

(1) the previous Congress, expressing its willingness to cooperate with the Administration, voted the amounts recommended by the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee of this Committee, which were in total less than a one percent reduction in the budget estimates

(2) the Congress, at this writing, has not received from the Administration formal notice that any Treasury appropriation has been required to be apportioned on a basis which would indicate a deficiency, and

(3) the purpose of the appropriation hearing is to examine into, and be apprised of, the necessity for the funds estimated to be required in the forthcoming fiscal year, rather than a forum for the castigation of prior actions, whether administrative or congressional.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommendation of \$2,650,000 is a decrease of \$30,000 in the estimates, but an increase of \$50,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The reduction is directed specifically at the position of Assistant Secretary created to head the liquidation of corporate and lending activities recently transferred to the Treasury Department. Progress in the disposition of both physical assets, including both synthetic rubber and tin operations, and loan accounts has been substantial, and the basis for the position no longer exists to the degree that prompted its establishment. The reduction includes, in addition to the salary of the Assistant Secretary, the clerical assistance estimated to be needed for that position.

Language is included in Sec. 104, General Provisions, Treasury Department, to give permanent effect to this decrease.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$2,600,000. This is an increase of \$51,300 above the amount appropriated for 1955. In making this recommendation, the Committee expects that the various backlogs and deficiencies in accounting and reporting, alleged to have accrued as a result of inadequacy of funds, will be overcome.

Division of Disbursements.—An appropriation of \$15,475,000 is recommended by the Committee, which is a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimates, but an increase of \$625,000 over the amount appropriated in 1955. The justifications indicate a decrease in the unit cost of issuing checks for three of the five major activities, but do not establish a basis for an increase in the other two categories. The Committee has, in effect, reduced the allowance for these two categories to the actual unit costs incurred in 1954.

The increase over the 1955 appropriation is accounted for almost entirely by the increase in Social Security check issues resultant from the extensions of coverage granted by the Social Security Amendments of 1954.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The bill includes \$44,500,000 for the administration of the public debt. This recommendation is a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate and is \$497,300 below the appropriation for 1955. Testimony disclosed that one operation, the manual posting of serial numbers of retired bonds, was discontinued Sept. 30, 1954 with resulting savings of \$176,000 in 1955. In making its recommendation, the Committee suggests that there appear to be possibilities for off-setting readjustments in the routine repetitive type operations of the Bureau which would permit the accomplishment of all essential functions within the funds appropriated.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 in the estimates, leaving \$15,000,000 for appropriation. This amount is \$499,000 less than was appropriated in 1955. The Committee action is based on the fact that standards of fitness for currency in circulation appear not to be uniform throughout the Nation. Present standards in certain areas could be reduced, thus decreasing the retirement activity and, although not necessarily in direct proportion, the procurement and transportation of new currency.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

The Committee recommends \$41,200,000, the full amount of the estimates, and an increase of \$1,203,700 above the amount appropriated in 1955. The recommended amount will permit the employment of approximately 41 additional employees in connection with the control of importation of political propaganda and the segregation of foreign mail parcels for more expeditious handling.

In recommending the full amount of the estimate, which includes funds for the establishment of a small number of additional investigative personnel on foreign stations, the Committee urges that the Bureau exercise caution and prudence in the build-up of an overseas staff.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The bill includes \$278,500,000 for the Service, a reduction of \$7,500,000 in the estimates. The amount recommended is \$4,838,000 more than the appropriation for 1955. During the consideration of the regular annual and the supplemental estimates for 1955, the Committee was asked for funds to provide 1,450 additional revenue agents. Testimony disclosed that the plans, testified to before the Committee at those times, were not followed. At the time of the current hearings, only 289 new agents had been added to the rolls. This is not to disparage some very beneficial practical changes in the basic plans for employee utilization, but rather to require that programs for the expenditure of funds should be more firm before being presented to the Committee. Various bits of off-the-record testimony tended to confirm the belief of the Committee that the Service, with the modest increase provided in this bill, probably will have reached its optimum employment level.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The bill includes \$2,990,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for this Bureau. This represents an increase of \$220,000 over the appropriation for 1955, the principal portion of which is the result of differential pay in lieu of overtime authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act Amendments of 1954.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,960,000, the entire amount of the budget request, an increase of \$322,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. Nearly one-half of the increase is accounted for in increased premium and overtime pay authorized by Title II of Public Law 763, 83rd Congress (the "Fringe Benefits" Act). In addition, approximately \$40,000 is included for the pay and related costs of employing eight additional agents during 1956.

White House Police.—The bill includes \$800,000 for this activity, the full amount of the budget estimate. The amount recommended is \$26,000 greater than the appropriation for 1955, the principal increase being the full-year cost of the 18 positions added for the last nine months of 1955. One additional position is provided in 1956 to establish complete around the clock post coverage and visitor control at the White House.

Guard Force.—The bill includes \$268,000 for the Guard Force for the protection of Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the same amount as the appropriation for 1955.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The sum of \$3,650,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the operation of the Bureau of the Mint. This amount is \$738,000 less than was appropriated for 1955. The decrease is based on the fact that the demand for coins decreased during 1954, and the inventory of finished coin as of June 30, 1954 was good.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

No appropriation is required for this Bureau, as it operates on a working capital fund basis as authorized in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act of 1952. In that Act, a permanent provision of law was established as follows:

* * * in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States currency and securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

The Committee has been advised that, although the number of invitations to bid varies from 35 to 60, only one bidder has responded to the invitations of the past several years. The Committee intends to explore this situation during the year, especially in view of the present experiments in dry intaglio printing which will involve return to the more expensive dry paper.

The Bureau appears to be somewhat remiss in its consideration of the budgetary problems of its customers. In testimony before the Committee, the Post Office Department representatives stated that their budget for stamps and accountable paper was based on costs in effect in 1955. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing predicated a portion of its operating budget on an increase in the unit cost of printing postage stamps. It would seem in order for the Bureau to so advise its customer agencies when cost increases are sufficiently apparent as to be included in operating budgets.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Funds for the operation of the Coast Guard are contained in four separate appropriation titles. The aggregate recommended in the bill is \$185,225,000, a decrease of \$250,000 below the estimates, but an increase of \$260,700 above the appropriations for 1955. The following four paragraphs summarize the recommendations by title.

Operating expenses.—For this activity, comprising the routine operation and maintenance of all Coast Guard installations and activities, the recommended appropriation is \$153,750,000, a decrease of \$250,000 in the estimates and a decrease of \$2,059,300 as compared with the appropriation for 1955. The decrease from the 1955 level of appropriation is accounted for by the fact that lesser numbers of military personnel will be separated in 1956 than in 1955 with resultant less cost for terminal leave payments, etc. The reduction in the 1956 estimate is based primarily on the request for additional military personnel for aircraft maintenance. With the advent of more automatic equipment in other fields, it would appear that a sufficient number of personnel would be relieved of such other duties to provide more than amply for the aircraft maintenance program.

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements.—The Committee recommends \$7,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$200,000 above the 1955 appropriation for this purpose. Of the requested amount, \$6,000,000 is required to purchase replacements for three overage seaplanes. The type craft used by the Coast Guard is presently available from a production line established under original Navy contracts. Production of the model involved will soon cease, and the Coast Guard is desirous of obtaining the craft while the line is in operation, thus avoiding the necessity of reopening production with consequent high costs.

Retired Pay.—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$21,300,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,445,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The increase results from an estimated increase of 546 in the average number of personnel in retired pay status.

Reserve Training.—The Committee recommends that \$3,175,000, the budget estimate, be appropriated for this purpose. This amount is an increase of \$675,000 over the appropriation for 1955, the primary purpose of which is to provide 48 paid drills for trainees in contrast with the current program of payment for only 36 of the 48 drill sessions.

CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

Federal Facilities Corporation.—The bill includes a limitation of \$800,000 on the amount of corporate funds which may be utilized for administrative expenses. This is the amount of the budget estimate, and is \$1,154,000 less than was authorized for 1955.

The principal workload of the Corporation is the operation, and preparation for disposition, of Government owned plants for the production of synthetic rubber and the Government owned tin smelter. There is presently pending before the Congress a program for the disposition of the rubber plants which, if not specifically disapproved, will result in the sale of those plants by about April 30. It is also proposed that the operation of the tin smelter be discontinued by or before June 30, 1955.

The amount recommended should be ample to provide for the administrative expense of arranging the disposition of such physical inventory as may remain after June 30.

Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—The bill includes \$1,400,000 as a limitation on the corporate funds that may be used for administrative expense in 1956. This is the amount of the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$2,100,000 below the amount made available in 1955. Testimony disclosed that the progress in liquidating the RFC has been more rapid than was at first anticipated, and that plans for the final liquidation of the program should be in order by the end of fiscal year 1956.

Civil Defense Loans.—The Committee has eliminated this item from the bill. A request was made for an administrative expense limitation of \$50,000, the same amount authorized for fiscal year 1955. An authorization of \$250,000,000 in lending authority was established by Sec. 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1257). At present, there have been commitments made only to the extent of approximately \$7,500,000, and only for the erection of hospitals. Since the program has been so little used since its inception in 1951, and then only to duplicate or augment the Hill-Burton hospital construction program, the Committee recommends its discontinuance.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Committee has deleted language from the appropriations for the Bureau of Customs and the Internal Revenue Service relating to the authorizing of travel funds for the expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of those appropriations. In place of the two items, a general provision (Sec. 102) is established, so worded as to make its perpetual repetition unnecessary.

Private Law 419 of the 83rd Congress authorized the making of annual appropriations to the Secretary of the Treasury for the care and treatment of an individual whose relief was prescribed by that Act. Since the individual involved is now in a Public Health Service hospital (as prescribed by that Act), a provision (Sec. 103) is included which would direct the appropriation authority to the Public Health Service and thus eliminate the bookkeeping required to make an appropriation transfer.

As discussed in connection with the item for the Office of the Secretary, language is included in Sec. 104 to eliminate one position of Assistant Secretary.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEFICIT

A summary tabulation of the estimated revenues, expenditures, and deficits for fiscal years 1954, 1955, and 1956 follows:

Item	1954 (unaudited)	1955 (estimate)	1956 (estimate)
Revenue.....	\$2, 268, 516, 717	\$2, 389, 000, 000	\$2, 460, 000, 000
Obligations.....	2, 667, 663, 483	2, 702, 460, 000	2, 754, 817, 000
Deficit.....	399, 146, 766	313, 460, 000	294, 817, 000

The obligation estimates, noted in the above table, provide sufficient funds for estimated total average employment of 507,810 in 1954, 510,566 in 1955, and 513,007 in 1956.

REORGANIZATION

The Department testified that there are now in operation 11 of the proposed 15 Regional Offices, and about 70 of the proposed 94 District Offices. Certain other consolidations and realignments have also taken place which have an effect on the budget structure.

Because of these various shifts in organization, and since the appropriation language authorized transfers of both functions and funds, a comparison of the appropriations for 1955 with the estimates for 1956 by appropriation title is not entirely valid. A detailed tabulation of transfers and adjustments of appropriation data to compare with the 1956 estimates may be found on page 20 of the Post Office Department hearings.

Unfortunately, there is some evidence that the top management of the Department has become so enamored of the decentralization process that the grass roots function of the Department has been overlooked. Regardless of the problems of administration involved, it is still the primary duty of the Department to ensure that the mails are handled expeditiously. Perhaps the problems and complaints of the local postmaster may seem miniscule, but their prompt disposition is a "must".

MAIL VOLUME AND FUND REQUIREMENTS

The volume of mail handled by the Post Office Department has steadily increased, over a period of years, until the fiscal year 1954. Although final data are not yet available, the preliminary count indicates that volume for that year was 52.2 billion pieces, as compared with 52.5 for the year immediately preceding. Furthermore, and following a consistent pattern, the Department had estimated increased volume for 1954 to an extent 2.8 percent above the subsequent, though preliminary, actual figure. The estimate for 1955 as originally presented contemplated a volume in the current fiscal year of 55.8 billion pieces. The present estimate of volume for this year is 53.6 billion pieces, a decline of 3.9 percent.

Estimates of the fund requirements of the Department are based, in large measure, upon the projections of mail volume. In the fiscal year 1954, appropriations totalled \$2,832,250,000; since the volume fell nearly 3 percent below the estimate on which that appropriation

was based, savings should have accrued at least to the extent of \$80 million. Savings as reported by the Postmaster General were \$104 million. Appropriations for fiscal year 1955 were \$2,754,877,100; present estimates of mail volume in 1955 are nearly 4 percent below those on which the appropriation was based. A savings of very nearly \$75 million would seem to be in order, after adjustment for costs not anticipated at the time of budget presentation. In lieu of this, the Department presently estimates an unobligated balance of \$52 million in 1955.

In the light of this history of mail volume and fund estimating, the committee can only conclude that the estimate for 1956 mail volume may be overstated, with resultant estimates of fund requirements in excess of need.

The Committee recognizes that the population has not remained stationary, and that therefore more mailings can be normally expected. However, testimony disclosed that the recent Congressional action in establishing certain restrictions on weights and sizes of parcel post has reduced the volume of that class of mail. Similarly, the action of the Postmaster General in rescinding the so-called "junk mail" privilege, as of March 31 of this year, can be expected to have an adverse effect on projections of volume increases.

The Committee recommendations for appropriation out of the Postal Fund total \$2,685,700,000, a reduction of \$69,117,000 in the estimates and a total of \$69,177,100 less than the appropriations for 1955. Action with respect to each appropriation item is set forth below.

ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$15,500,000, a decrease of \$599,000 in the estimate as amended by H. Doc. No. 94. Although the amount provided in the bill is \$3,991,100 less than the appropriation for 1955, adjustments occasioned by the reorganization result in funds available of \$15,370,050 so that the amount recommended is an increase of \$129,950 over the amount available for 1955 on a comparative basis.

In arriving at its recommendation the Committee considered, among numerous factors, a statement to the effect that the number of damage claims could be presumed to decrease as a result of the safety and accident prevention programs of the Department.

OPERATIONS

The bill includes \$1,850,000,000 for this title, a reduction of \$36,363,000 in the estimates, and \$49,776,000 less than the appropriation for 1955. The decrease from the 1955 level is, comparatively, only \$14,052,300 after consideration of adjustments and transfers resulting from the reorganization.

As discussed generally above, the Committee is compelled to conclude that the estimates for 1956 may be based on an over-estimate of the mail volume. The recommendation for "Operations," is based in part on this premise, and in part on the feeling of the Committee that, after two years in operation, the present management team should produce some of the substantial savings which have served during this period as the basis for the complete reorganization of the Post Office Department.

TRANSPORTATION

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$648,000,000, a decrease of \$27,241,000 in the estimates and \$54,219,000 less than the appropriation for 1955. The comparative funds available for 1955 are \$701,596,500, so that the reduction below the 1955 level of activities is \$53,596,500. Estimates for this function are almost exclusively related to mail volume and the reduction is on the basis of over-estimating, previously discussed.

FINANCE

The bill includes \$17,200,000 for the administration of the financial services of the Department. This is a reduction of \$114,000 in the estimates and an increase of \$8,699,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. The comparative figure, of funds available for 1955, is \$15,571,000, so that the increase in terms of realigned functions and responsibilities is only \$1,628,750.

A portion of this item concerns the purchase of postage stamps and other accountable paper. A modest decrease is made in this field based on the probability of overestimated volume.

FACILITIES

The bill includes \$155,000,000 for the administration and operation of postal facilities. This amount is a decrease in the budget estimates of \$4,800,000, but provides an increase over 1955 appropriations of \$30,110,000. This increase is on the unadjusted basis. After allowances for transfers of functions, pursuant to the reorganization, the recommendation for 1956 is a decrease of \$3,287,000 below the comparable funds available for 1955.

Two items, local transportation and general postal supply services, within this appropriation title are obviously affected by mail volume and the decrease based on volume estimates, previously discussed, applies.

In addition, this appropriation together with "Operations" should begin to reflect some of the more substantial reductions in cost which are to materialize as the fruits of reorganization.

Two new provisions appear in the language for this item, both relating to the use of proceeds as a credit to the appropriation. These technical additions to the language will provide permanent authority for the Department to utilize its receipts for specific collections as an off-set to costs for (1) repairs to damaged Government vehicles and (2) manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks.

An additional provision is included establishing, for the first time in the appropriation bill, the limitation on funds for use in the lease-purchase program. The language recommended merely continues through 1956, without increase, the original authority contained in the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 which was limited to fiscal year 1955.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE

As in the case of the Treasury Department, provision authorizing the expenses of travel to attend meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of the appropriation has been worded so as to render its repetition unnecessary.

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill includes \$1,035,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for the Court. This amount is \$35,000 more than was appropriated in 1955, and results from the proposal to actively utilize the services of those judges scheduled for retirement in 1955 and 1956.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 15, in connection with "Facilities", Post Office Department:

Provided, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles:

On page 15, in connection with "Facilities", Post Office Department:

Provided further, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair:

On page 15, in connection with "Facilities", Post Office Department:

Provided further, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 251), shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 3 of Rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

On page 11, lines 19 through 24 in connection with General Provisions, Treasury Department:

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for care and treatment provided under the authority of this subsection."

On page 12, lines 1, 2, and 3 in connection with General Provisions, Treasury Department:

SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

EXISTING LAW

Last sentence of Subsection (c), Private Law 419, Eighty-third Congress:

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to enable the Secretary to reimburse the Public Health Service or the Veterans' Administration, as the case may be, for care and treatment provided under the authority in this subsection.

That part of Sec. 4 of Public Law 516, Eighty-third Congress, which reads as follows:

There shall be in the Department of the Treasury three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1956
PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Description	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
General and special funds:			
Interest on the public debt-----	\$6, 475, 000, 000	\$6, 300, 000, 000	-\$175, 000, 000
Public debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts and other statutory retirements-----	620, 020, 000	620, 237, 000	+ 217, 000
Expenses of administration of Settlement of War Claims, Act of 1928-----	10, 000	11, 000	+ 1, 000
Losses in melting gold-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered-----	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Interest on uninvested trust funds-----	5, 224, 161	5, 424, 161	+ 200, 000
Payment to unemployment trust fund-----	64, 287, 508	87, 095, 000	+ 22, 807, 492
Refunds and drawbacks, customs-----	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	-----
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest-----	77, 591, 000	72, 591, 000	-5, 000, 000
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico-----	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
Coconut oil tax, collections for American-Samoa, Internal Revenue-----	80, 000	75, 000	-5, 000
Contributions for annuity benefits, White House Police and Secret Service Forces-----	138, 000	138, 000	-----
Minor coinage profits, etc-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----
Silver profit fund-----	400, 000	400, 000	-----
Permanent private relief acts-----	1, 620	1, 620	-----
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations-----	7, 279, 653, 289	7, 122, 873, 781	-156, 779, 508

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

Description	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund-----	\$5, 774, 293, 909	\$6, 798, 871, 286	+\$1, 024, 577, 377
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund-----	4, 978	4, 978	-----
Unemployment Trust Fund-----	1, 502, 962, 335	1, 711, 791, 875	+208, 829, 540
Payment of pre-1934 bonds of the Government of the Philippines-----	145, 000	145, 000	-----
Mexican Claims Fund-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
National Defense Conditional Gift Fund-----	500, 527	-----	-500, 527
Payment of unclaimed moneys-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Panama Claims Fund-----	174, 678	-----	-174, 678
Refunds, transfers and expenses of operation, Puerto Rico, Bureau of Customs-----	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----
Refunds, transfers and expenses of operation, Virgin Islands, Bureau of Customs-----	220, 000	220, 000	-----
Refunds, transfers and expenses of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized goods, Bureau of Customs-----	360, 000	360, 000	-----
Expenses, Treasury Department, enforcement title III, National Prohibition Act, as amended, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands-----	92, 088	132, 546	+40, 458
Total, trust funds-----	7, 286, 153, 515	8, 518, 925, 685	+1, 232, 772, 170

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 authorizations	1956 estimates
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Federal Facilities Corporation-----	\$1, 954, 000	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	—\$1, 154, 000	-----
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation----	3, 500, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	—2, 100, 000	-----
Civil defense loans-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----	—50, 000	—\$50, 000
Total-----	5, 504, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 200, 000	—3, 304, 000	—50, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1956

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses -----	\$2, 600, 000	\$2, 680, 000	\$2, 650, 000	+ \$50, 000	— \$30, 000
Bureau of Accounts:					
Salaries and expenses -----	2, 548, 700	2, 600, 000	2, 600, 000	+ 51, 300	-----
Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses -----	14, 850, 000	15, 575, 000	15, 475, 000	+ 625, 000	— 100, 000
Total, Bureau of Accounts -----	17, 398, 700	18, 175, 000	18, 075, 000	+ 676, 300	— 100, 000
Bureau of the Public Debt -----	44, 997, 300	44, 700, 000	44, 500, 000	— 497, 300	— 200, 000
Office of Treasurer, United States: Salaries and ex- penses -----	15, 499, 000	15, 500, 000	15, 000, 000	— 499, 000	— 500, 000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses -----	39, 996, 300	41, 200, 000	41, 200, 000	+ 1, 203, 700	-----
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses -----	273, 662, 000	286, 000, 000	278, 500, 000	+ 4, 838, 000	— 7, 500, 000
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses -----	2, 770, 000	2, 990, 000	2, 990, 000	+ 220, 000	-----
U. S. Secret Service:					
Salaries and expenses -----	2, 638, 000	2, 960, 000	2, 960, 000	+ 322, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, White House Police -----	774, 000	800, 000	800, 000	+ 26, 000	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
U. S. Secret Service—Continued					
Salaries and expenses, Guard Force-----	\$268, 000	\$268, 000	\$268, 000		
Total, U. S. Secret Service-----	3, 680, 000	4, 028, 000	4, 028, 000	+\$348, 000	
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	4, 388, 000	3, 650, 000	3, 650, 000	—738, 000	
U. S. Coast Guard:					
Operating expenses-----	155, 809, 300	154, 000, 000	153, 750, 000	—2, 059, 300	—\$250, 000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	6, 800, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	+200, 000	
Retired pay-----	19, 855, 000	21, 300, 000	21, 300, 000	+1, 445, 000	
Reserve training-----	2, 500, 000	3, 175, 000	3, 175, 000	+675, 000	
Total, Coast Guard-----	184, 964, 300	185, 475, 000	185, 225, 000	+260, 700	—250, 000
Total, title I—Treasury Department-----	589, 955, 600	604, 398, 000	595, 818, 000	+5, 862, 400	—8, 580, 000

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Administration-----	\$19,491,100	\$16,099,000	\$15,500,000	—\$3,991,100	—\$599,000
Operations-----	1,899,776,000	1,886,363,000	1,850,000,000	—49,776,000	—36,363,000
Transportation-----	702,219,000	675,241,000	648,000,000	—54,219,000	—27,241,000
Finance-----	8,501,000	17,314,000	17,200,000	+8,699,000	—114,000
Facilities-----	124,890,000	159,800,000	155,000,000	+30,110,000	—4,800,000
Total, title II, Post Office Department-----	2,754,877,100	2,754,817,000	2,685,700,000	—69,177,100	—69,117,000

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1,000,000	\$1,035,000	\$1,035,000	+ \$35,000	-----
Total, title III, The Tax Court of the United States-----	1,000,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	+ 35,000	-----
Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, and III-----	3,345,832,700	3,360,250,000	3,282,553,000	—63,279,700	—\$77,697,000

○

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1955

Mr. GARY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses in the Office of the Secretary,
4 including the operation and maintenance of the Treasury
5 Building and Annex thereof; and the purchase of uniforms
6 for elevator operators; \$2,650,000.

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Accounts,
10 \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
12 dent to the deposit of taxes in Government depositories.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For necessary expenses of the Division of Disbursement,
15 \$15,475,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

17 For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt
18 issues of the United States, \$44,500,000, to be expended
19 as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the Secre-
20 tary is authorized to accept services without compensation:
21 *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may
22 be reimbursed for expenditures as fiscal agents of the United
23 States on account of public-debt transactions for the account
24 of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
25 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the

1 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760),
2 shall not be available for obligation during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Treasurer,
7 \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
8 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
9 dent to the verification and destruction of unfit United
10 States paper currency.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Customs, includ-
14 ing purchase of seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; arms and ammunition; uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and, awards
19 of compensation to informers as authorized by the Act of
20 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401) ; \$41,200,000.

21 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service,
24 including purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty
25 of which one hundred are for replacement only) and hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
3 of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by
4 the Commissioner; and ammunition; \$278,500,000: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of the amount appro-
6 priated herein shall be available for expenses by contract
7 for private facilities and instruction for training of employees
8 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary
9 of the Treasury.

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics, in-
13 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; arms and ammunition; and not to exceed \$10,000
16 for services or information looking toward the apprehension
17 of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice;
18 \$2,990,000.

19 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the United States Secret
22 Service, including purchase (not to exceed thirty for
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
24 and arms and ammunition; \$2,960,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

2 For necessary expenses of the White House Police,
3 including uniforms and equipment, and arms and ammuni-
4 tion, purchases to be made in such manner as the President
5 may determine, \$800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GUARD FORCE

7 For necessary expenses of the guard force for Treasury
8 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and arms and
10 ammunition; \$268,000.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, in-
14 cluding arms and ammunition; purchase and maintenance
15 of uniforms and accessories for guards; purchase of one
16 passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only); and not
17 to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of the annual assay com-
18 mission; \$3,650,000.

19 COAST GUARD

20 OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses for the operation and mainte-
22 nance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, includ-
23 ing hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);

1 purchase of not to exceed thirty-two passenger motor vehicles
2 for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of
3 aircraft; and recreation and welfare; \$153,750,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the number of aircraft on hand at any one
5 time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-six exclu-
6 sive of planes and parts stored to meet future attrition:
7 *Provided further*, That (a) the unobligated balance of ap-
8 propriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for
9 “Operating expenses” shall be transferred on July 1, 1955,
10 to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified
11 Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b)
12 amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1,
13 1955, against the appropriation “Operating expenses”, fiscal
14 year 1955, and the appropriation for “Operating expenses”
15 for the fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pur-
16 suant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955,
17 shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation,
18 and such merged appropriation shall be available as one
19 fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard,
20 for the payment of obligations properly incurred against
21 such prior year appropriations and against this appropria-
22 tion, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from
23 such merged appropriation to the appropriation for pay-
24 ment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended

1 balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred, and (2)
2 any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropria-
3 tion so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then
4 remaining unliquidated against such appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That except as otherwise authorized by the Act
6 of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), this ap-
7 propriation shall be available for expenses of primary and
8 secondary schooling for dependents of Coast Guard person-
9 nel stationed outside the continental United States in amounts
10 not exceeding an average of \$250 per student, when it is
11 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
12 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the edu-
13 cation of such dependents, and the Coast Guard may provide
14 for the transportation of said dependents between such
15 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
16 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transpor-
17 tation.

18 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

19 For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction,
20 rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore
21 facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related
22 thereto; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$7,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended.

1 RETIRED PAY

2 For retired pay, including the payment of obligations
3 therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for
4 this purpose, and payments under the Uniformed Services
5 Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$21,300,000.

6 RESERVE TRAINING

7 For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve,
8 as authorized by law (14 U. S. C. 751-762; 37 U. S. C.
9 231-319), including expenses for regular personnel, or
10 reserve personnel while on active duty, engaged primarily
11 in administration of the reserve program; and the mainte-
12 nance, operation, and repair of aircraft; \$3,175,000:
13 *Provided*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation
14 to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Reserve
15 training" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account
16 established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of
17 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) amounts equal to
18 the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against the
19 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1955, and the
20 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1954 which was
21 merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to and merged
23 with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall
24 be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of
25 the Coast Guard, or the payment of obligations properly

incurred against such prior year appropriations and against this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred and (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropriation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation.

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

Not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1956 for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal Reserve Banks), to be computed on an accrual basis,

1 and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized
2 expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition,
3 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dispo-
4 sition of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
5 tion or in which it has an interest, expenses of services per-
6 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the per-
7 formance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
8 reimbursable from other Government agencies.

9 LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

10 Not to exceed \$1,400,000 (to be computed on an
11 accrual basis) of the funds derived from Reconstruction
12 Finance Corporation activities (except those conducted
13 under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950),
14 shall be available during the current fiscal year for adminis-
15 trative expenses incident to the liquidation of said Corpo-
16 ration, including use of the services and facilities of the
17 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
18 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
19 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
20 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
21 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for ad-
23 ministrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which
24 does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel,

1 and other expenses of persons employed outside the conti-
2 nental United States; the expenses of services performed
3 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termina-
4 tion of contracts or in the performance of legal services, and
5 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
6 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
7 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation
8 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
9 accounting principles and practices.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 102. Hereafter, appropriations for the Treasury
12 Department available for the expenses of travel shall be
13 available, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 the Treasury, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
15 organizations concerned with the function or activity for
16 which the applicable appropriation is made.

17 SEC. 103. Subsection (c) of Private Law 419 of the
18 Eighty-third Congress is hereby amended as follows: In lieu
19 of the last sentence of said subsection insert: "There are
20 hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health
21 Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary
22 for care and treatment provided under the authority of this
23 subsection."

1 SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the
2 Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes
3 as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

4 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 CONTRIBUTION TO THE POSTAL FUND

6 For administration and operation of the Post Office
7 Department and the postal service, there is hereby appro-
8 priated the aggregate amount of postal revenues for the fiscal
9 year ending June 30, 1956, as authorized by law (39
10 U. S. C. 786, 794a), together with an amount from any
11 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal
12 to the difference between such revenues and the total of the
13 appropriations hereinafter specified and the sum needed may
14 be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition
15 of the Postmaster General, for the following purposes,
16 namely:

17 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL
18 FUND

19 ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
21 administration of the postal service, operation of the inspec-
22 tion service, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
23 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and
24 conduct of a research and development program, including
25 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; management studies; not to
2 exceed \$25,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses;
3 rewards for information and services concerning violations
4 of postal laws and regulations, current and prior fiscal years,
5 in accordance with regulations of the Postmaster General in
6 effect at the time the services are rendered or information
7 furnished; and expenses of delegates designated by the Post-
8 master General to attend meetings and congresses for the
9 purpose of making postal arrangements with foreign gov-
10 ernments pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$6,500 of
11 such expenses to be accounted for solely on the certificate
12 of the Postmaster General; and not to exceed \$20,000
13 for rewards for information and services, as provided for
14 herein, shall be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster
15 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and
16 settlement of claims, pursuant to law, current and prior
17 fiscal years, for damages, and for losses resulting from un-
18 avoidable casualty (39 U. S. C. 49) ; \$15,500,000.

19 OPERATIONS

20 For expenses necessary for the operation and adminis-
21 tration of post offices, not otherwise provided for, including
22 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
23 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and for other ac-
24 tivities conducted by the Post Office Department pursuant
25 to law, \$1,850,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per

1 centum of any appropriation available to the Post Office
2 Department for the current fiscal year may be transferred,
3 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other
4 such appropriation or appropriations; but the appropriation
5 "Administration" shall not be increased by more than
6 \$2,000,000 as a result of such transfers: *Provided further,*
7 That functions financed by the appropriations available to
8 the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year and
9 the amounts appropriated therefor, may be transferred, in
10 addition to the appropriation transfers otherwise authorized
11 in this Act and with the approval of the Bureau of the
12 Budget, between such appropriations to the extent neces-
13 sary to improve administration and operations.

14 TRANSPORTATION

15 For expenses necessary for the administration and opera-
16 tion of the postal transportation service, including payments
17 for transportation of domestic and foreign mails by air, land,
18 and water transportation facilities, including current and prior
19 fiscal years settlements with foreign countries for handling
20 of mail; \$648,000,000.

21 FINANCE

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
23 financial services of the Post Office Department, including
24 the procurement of stamps and accountable paper;
25 \$17,200,000.

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; procurement of postal supplies and equipment; storage and repair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the postal service; \$155,000,000: *Provided*, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 251), shall not exceed

1 the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable
2 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 SEC. 202. Hereafter, and under such regulations as may
5 be prescribed by the Postmaster General, any funds avail-
6 able to the Post Office Department by appropriation shall
7 be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of tech-
8 nical, scientific, professional, or other similar organizations
9 concerned with the function or activity for which the appro-
10 priation concerned is made.

11 SEC. 203. During the current fiscal year, and under such
12 regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster Gen-
13 eral, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 shall be avail-
14 able from any funds available to the Post Office Department,
15 as may be determined by him, for expenses necessary to
16 enable the Department to participate in Federal or non-
17 Federal training programs and for necessary expenses of
18 training officers and employees (both departmental and
19 field postal services) in such subjects or courses of instruc-
20 tion in either Federal or non-Federal facilities as will con-
21 tribute to the improved performance of their official duties:
22 *Provided*, That not more than forty-five of such officers and
23 employees may participate in any training program in a
24 non-Federal facility which is of more than ninety days
25 duration.

1 SEC. 204. Not exceeding \$12,000,000 of appropriations
2 in this title shall be available for payment to the General
3 Services Administration of such additional sums as may be
4 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
5 improvement, and equipment of federally owned property
6 used for postal purposes of which not to exceed \$10,000,000
7 shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventila-
8 tion for the specialized conditions in workroom areas.

TITLE III

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the

1 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
2 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
3 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
4 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
6 of the United States, is not a member of an organization
7 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
8 against the Government of the United States, or that such
9 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
10 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
11 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
12 That any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
13 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
14 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
15 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
19 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
20 or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,
21 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
22 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
23 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition

1 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
2 ing law.

3 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the “Treasury-Post
4 Office Appropriation Act, 1956”.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and
Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court
of the United States, for the fiscal year end-
ing June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GARY

MARCH 11, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS, AND THE
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1956

MARCH 11, 1955.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. GARY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4876]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the
United States for the fiscal year 1956.

The estimates considered by the Committee are contained in the
1956 Budget (H. Doc. No. 16), and an amendment contained in
H. Doc. No. 94, as follows: Treasury Department, pages 916-967;
Post Office Department, pages 876-890, as amended by H. Doc.
No. 94; and The Tax Court of the United States, pages 150-151.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The following table summarizes the amounts of the direct annual
appropriations recommended in the bill in comparison with the
corresponding estimates and 1955 appropriations:

	Treasury Department	Post Office Department	Tax Court of the United States	Total
Appropriations, 1955.....	\$589,955,600	\$2,754,877,100	\$1,000,000	\$3,345,832,700
Estimates, 1956.....	604,398,000	2,754,817,000	1,035,000	3,360,250,000
Bill, 1956.....	595,818,000	2,685,700,000	1,035,000	3,282,553,000
Bill compared with 1955 appropriations.	+5,862,400	-69,177,100	+35,000	-63,279,700
Bill compared with 1956 estimates.....	-8,580,000	-69,117,000	-----	-77,697,000

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The total of the regular annual appropriations, carried in Titles I, II, and III of the bill, is \$3,282,553,000, a reduction of \$77,697,000 in the budget estimates for direct appropriation. The amount recommended in the bill is \$63,279,700 below the comparable appropriations for the fiscal year 1955.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUNDS

The Treasury Department is responsible for the administration of various permanent indefinite appropriations and of certain trust funds, none of which require Congressional action in the regular annual appropriation bills.

The permanent indefinite appropriations are estimated to total \$7,122,873,781 for fiscal year 1956, a decrease of \$156,779,508 below the presently estimated total for 1955. The largest single item in this category is "Interest on the public debt" which is estimated to be \$6,300,000,000 for fiscal year 1956, a decrease of \$175,000,000 as compared with the current estimate for 1955. This reduction does not indicate a decrease in the public debt, but rather, results from certain refunding operations in 1955 which required the payment of a full year's interest at higher rates than applicable to the new securities issued (see page 137, Treasury Hearings, 1956).

The estimated total of all trust funds administered by the Treasury is \$8,518,925,685 for 1956, an increase of \$1,232,772,170 over the current estimate for 1955. The trust funds are not charges against the general revenues of the Treasury. The largest of these funds is the "Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund" estimated at \$6,798,871,286 for 1956 as compared with \$5,774,293,909 in 1955, an increase of \$1,024,577,377.

Detailed estimates for each of these various permanent appropriations and trust funds are contained in a tabulation on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

The Departments and agencies included in this bill thus have the responsibility for administering a total of nearly \$19.0 billion in budgeted Federal funds, including the \$3.3 billion recommended herein for regular annual appropriation.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The accompanying bill recommends a total regular annual appropriation of \$595,818,000 a decrease of \$8,580,000 in the budget estimates for 1956. The amount recommended is \$5,862,400 more than the appropriation for 1955.

In addition to the regular annual appropriations, the bill includes authorizations, for corporations and agencies within the Treasury Department, to use \$2,200,000 of corporate funds or borrowing authority for administrative expenses, detailed subsequently in this report.

BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

In several instances, Bureaus of the Department submitted justifications, and witnesses made general statements, indicating that the

funds appropriated for 1955 are inadequate. The Committee is impelled to point out that:

(1) the previous Congress, expressing its willingness to cooperate with the Administration, voted the amounts recommended by the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee of this Committee, which were in total less than a one percent reduction in the budget estimates

(2) the Congress, at this writing, has not received from the Administration formal notice that any Treasury appropriation has been required to be apportioned on a basis which would indicate a deficiency, and

(3) the purpose of the appropriation hearing is to examine into, and be apprised of, the necessity for the funds estimated to be required in the forthcoming fiscal year, rather than a forum for the castigation of prior actions, whether administrative or congressional.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommendation of \$2,650,000 is a decrease of \$30,000 in the estimates, but an increase of \$50,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The reduction is directed specifically at the position of Assistant Secretary created to head the liquidation of corporate and lending activities recently transferred to the Treasury Department. Progress in the disposition of both physical assets, including both synthetic rubber and tin operations, and loan accounts has been substantial, and the basis for the position no longer exists to the degree that prompted its establishment. The reduction includes, in addition to the salary of the Assistant Secretary, the clerical assistance estimated to be needed for that position.

Language is included in Sec. 104, General Provisions, Treasury Department, to give permanent effect to this decrease.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$2,600,000. This is an increase of \$51,300 above the amount appropriated for 1955. In making this recommendation, the Committee expects that the various backlogs and deficiencies in accounting and reporting, alleged to have accrued as a result of inadequacy of funds, will be overcome.

Division of Disbursements.—An appropriation of \$15,475,000 is recommended by the Committee, which is a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimates, but an increase of \$625,000 over the amount appropriated in 1955. The justifications indicate a decrease in the unit cost of issuing checks for three of the five major activities, but do not establish a basis for an increase in the other two categories. The Committee has, in effect, reduced the allowance for these two categories to the actual unit costs incurred in 1954.

The increase over the 1955 appropriation is accounted for almost entirely by the increase in Social Security check issues resultant from the extensions of coverage granted by the Social Security Amendments of 1954.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The bill includes \$44,500,000 for the administration of the public debt. This recommendation is a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget estimate and is \$497,300 below the appropriation for 1955. Testimony disclosed that one operation, the manual posting of serial numbers of retired bonds, was discontinued Sept. 30, 1954 with resulting savings of \$176,000 in 1955. In making its recommendation, the Committee suggests that there appear to be possibilities for off-setting readjustments in the routine repetitive type operations of the Bureau which would permit the accomplishment of all essential functions within the funds appropriated.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

The Committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 in the estimates, leaving \$15,000,000 for appropriation. This amount is \$499,000 less than was appropriated in 1955. The Committee action is based on the fact that standards of fitness for currency in circulation appear not to be uniform throughout the Nation. Present standards in certain areas could be reduced, thus decreasing the retirement activity and, although not necessarily in direct proportion, the procurement and transportation of new currency.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

The Committee recommends \$41,200,000, the full amount of the estimates, and an increase of \$1,203,700 above the amount appropriated in 1955. The recommended amount will permit the employment of approximately 41 additional employees in connection with the control of importation of political propaganda and the segregation of foreign mail parcels for more expeditious handling.

In recommending the full amount of the estimate, which includes funds for the establishment of a small number of additional investigative personnel on foreign stations, the Committee urges that the Bureau exercise caution and prudence in the build-up of an overseas staff.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The bill includes \$278,500,000 for the Service, a reduction of \$7,500,000 in the estimates. The amount recommended is \$4,838,000 more than the appropriation for 1955. During the consideration of the regular annual and the supplemental estimates for 1955, the Committee was asked for funds to provide 1,450 additional revenue agents. Testimony disclosed that the plans, testified to before the Committee at those times, were not followed. At the time of the current hearings, only 289 new agents had been added to the rolls. This is not to disparage some very beneficial practical changes in the basic plans for employee utilization, but rather to require that programs for the expenditure of funds should be more firm before being presented to the Committee. Various bits of off-the-record testimony tended to confirm the belief of the Committee that the Service, with the modest increase provided in this bill, probably will have reached its optimum employment level.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

The bill includes \$2,990,000, the amount of the budget estimate, for this Bureau. This represents an increase of \$220,000 over the appropriation for 1955, the principal portion of which is the result of differential pay in lieu of overtime authorized by the Federal Employees Pay Act Amendments of 1954.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,960,000, the entire amount of the budget request, an increase of \$322,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. Nearly one-half of the increase is accounted for in increased premium and overtime pay authorized by Title II of Public Law 763, 83rd Congress (the "Fringe Benefits" Act). In addition, approximately \$40,000 is included for the pay and related costs of employing eight additional agents during 1956.

White House Police.—The bill includes \$800,000 for this activity, the full amount of the budget estimate. The amount recommended is \$26,000 greater than the appropriation for 1955, the principal increase being the full-year cost of the 18 positions added for the last nine months of 1955. One additional position is provided in 1956 to establish complete around the clock post coverage and visitor control at the White House.

Guard Force.—The bill includes \$268,000 for the Guard Force for the protection of Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the same amount as the appropriation for 1955.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The sum of \$3,650,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is included in the bill for the operation of the Bureau of the Mint. This amount is \$738,000 less than was appropriated for 1955. The decrease is based on the fact that the demand for coins decreased during 1954, and the inventory of finished coin as of June 30, 1954 was good.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

No appropriation is required for this Bureau, as it operates on a working capital fund basis as authorized in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act of 1952. In that Act, a permanent provision of law was established as follows:

* * * in order to foster competition in the manufacture of distinctive paper for United States currency and securities, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in his discretion, to split the award for such paper between the two bidders whose prices per pound are the lowest received after advertisement.

The Committee has been advised that, although the number of invitations to bid varies from 35 to 60, only one bidder has responded to the invitations of the past several years. The Committee intends to explore this situation during the year, especially in view of the present experiments in dry intaglio printing which will involve return to the more expensive dry paper.

The Bureau appears to be somewhat remiss in its consideration of the budgetary problems of its customers. In testimony before the Committee, the Post Office Department representatives stated that their budget for stamps and accountable paper was based on costs in effect in 1955. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing predicated a portion of its operating budget on an increase in the unit cost of printing postage stamps. It would seem in order for the Bureau to so advise its customer agencies when cost increases are sufficiently apparent as to be included in operating budgets.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Funds for the operation of the Coast Guard are contained in four separate appropriation titles. The aggregate recommended in the bill is \$185,225,000, a decrease of \$250,000 below the estimates, but an increase of \$260,700 above the appropriations for 1955. The following four paragraphs summarize the recommendations by title.

Operating expenses.—For this activity, comprising the routine operation and maintenance of all Coast Guard installations and activities, the recommended appropriation is \$153,750,000, a decrease of \$250,000 in the estimates and a decrease of \$2,059,300 as compared with the appropriation for 1955. The decrease from the 1955 level of appropriation is accounted for by the fact that lesser numbers of military personnel will be separated in 1956 than in 1955 with resultant less cost for terminal leave payments, etc. The reduction in the 1956 estimate is based primarily on the request for additional military personnel for aircraft maintenance. With the advent of more automatic equipment in other fields, it would appear that a sufficient number of personnel would be relieved of such other duties to provide more than amply for the aircraft maintenance program.

Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements.—The Committee recommends \$7,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$200,000 above the 1955 appropriation for this purpose. Of the requested amount, \$6,000,000 is required to purchase replacements for three overage seaplanes. The type craft used by the Coast Guard is presently available from a production line established under original Navy contracts. Production of the model involved will soon cease, and the Coast Guard is desirous of obtaining the craft while the line is in operation, thus avoiding the necessity of reopening production with consequent high costs.

Retired Pay.—The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$21,300,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,445,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The increase results from an estimated increase of 546 in the average number of personnel in retired pay status.

Reserve Training.—The Committee recommends that \$3,175,000, the budget estimate, be appropriated for this purpose. This amount is an increase of \$675,000 over the appropriation for 1955, the primary purpose of which is to provide 48 paid drills for trainees in contrast with the current program of payment for only 36 of the 48 drill sessions.

CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

Federal Facilities Corporation.—The bill includes a limitation of \$800,000 on the amount of corporate funds which may be utilized for administrative expenses. This is the amount of the budget estimate, and is \$1,154,000 less than was authorized for 1955.

The principal workload of the Corporation is the operation, and preparation for disposition, of Government owned plants for the production of synthetic rubber and the Government owned tin smelter. There is presently pending before the Congress a program for the disposition of the rubber plants which, if not specifically disapproved, will result in the sale of those plants by about April 30. It is also proposed that the operation of the tin smelter be discontinued by or before June 30, 1955.

The amount recommended should be ample to provide for the administrative expense of arranging the disposition of such physical inventory as may remain after June 30.

Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.—The bill includes \$1,400,000 as a limitation on the corporate funds that may be used for administrative expense in 1956. This is the amount of the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$2,100,000 below the amount made available in 1955. Testimony disclosed that the progress in liquidating the RFC has been more rapid than was at first anticipated, and that plans for the final liquidation of the program should be in order by the end of fiscal year 1956.

Civil Defense Loans.—The Committee has eliminated this item from the bill. A request was made for an administrative expense limitation of \$50,000, the same amount authorized for fiscal year 1955. An authorization of \$250,000,000 in lending authority was established by Sec. 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1257). At present, there have been commitments made only to the extent of approximately \$7,500,000, and only for the erection of hospitals. Since the program has been so little used since its inception in 1951, and then only to duplicate or augment the Hill-Burton hospital construction program, the Committee recommends its discontinuance.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Committee has deleted language from the appropriations for the Bureau of Customs and the Internal Revenue Service relating to the authorizing of travel funds for the expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of those appropriations. In place of the two items, a general provision (Sec. 102) is established, so worded as to make its perpetual repetition unnecessary.

Private Law 419 of the 83rd Congress authorized the making of annual appropriations to the Secretary of the Treasury for the care and treatment of an individual whose relief was prescribed by that Act. Since the individual involved is now in a Public Health Service hospital (as prescribed by that Act), a provision (Sec. 103) is included which would direct the appropriation authority to the Public Health Service and thus eliminate the bookkeeping required to make an appropriation transfer.

As discussed in connection with the item for the Office of the Secretary, language is included in Sec. 104 to eliminate one position of Assistant Secretary.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND DEFICIT

A summary tabulation of the estimated revenues, expenditures, and deficits for fiscal years 1954, 1955, and 1956 follows:

Item	1954 (unaudited)	1955 (estimate)	1956 (estimate)
Revenue.....	\$2, 268, 516, 717	\$2, 389, 000, 000	\$2, 460, 000, 000
Obligations.....	2, 667, 663, 483	2, 702, 460, 000	2, 754, 817, 000
Deficit.....	399, 146, 766	313, 460, 000	294, 817, 000

The obligation estimates, noted in the above table, provide sufficient funds for estimated total average employment of 507,810 in 1954, 510,566 in 1955, and 513,007 in 1956.

REORGANIZATION

The Department testified that there are now in operation 11 of the proposed 15 Regional Offices, and about 70 of the proposed 94 District Offices. Certain other consolidations and realignments have also taken place which have an effect on the budget structure.

Because of these various shifts in organization, and since the appropriation language authorized transfers of both functions and funds, a comparison of the appropriations for 1955 with the estimates for 1956 by appropriation title is not entirely valid. A detailed tabulation of transfers and adjustments of appropriation data to compare with the 1956 estimates may be found on page 20 of the Post Office Department hearings.

Unfortunately, there is some evidence that the top management of the Department has become so enamored of the decentralization process that the grass roots function of the Department has been overlooked. Regardless of the problems of administration involved, it is still the primary duty of the Department to ensure that the mails are handled expeditiously. Perhaps the problems and complaints of the local postmaster may seem minuscule, but their prompt disposition is a "must".

MAIL VOLUME AND FUND REQUIREMENTS

The volume of mail handled by the Post Office Department has steadily increased, over a period of years, until the fiscal year 1954. Although final data are not yet available, the preliminary count indicates that volume for that year was 52.2 billion pieces, as compared with 52.5 for the year immediately preceding. Furthermore, and following a consistent pattern, the Department had estimated increased volume for 1954 to an extent 2.8 percent above the subsequent, though preliminary, actual figure. The estimate for 1955 as originally presented contemplated a volume in the current fiscal year of 55.8 billion pieces. The present estimate of volume for this year is 53.6 billion pieces, a decline of 3.9 percent.

Estimates of the fund requirements of the Department are based, in large measure, upon the projections of mail volume. In the fiscal year 1954, appropriations totalled \$2,832,250,000; since the volume fell nearly 3 percent below the estimate on which that appropriation

was based, savings should have accrued at least to the extent of \$80 million. Savings as reported by the Postmaster General were \$104 million. Appropriations for fiscal year 1955 were \$2,754,877,100; present estimates of mail volume in 1955 are nearly 4 percent below those on which the appropriation was based. A savings of very nearly \$75 million would seem to be in order, after adjustment for costs not anticipated at the time of budget presentation. In lieu of this, the Department presently estimates an unobligated balance of \$52 million in 1955.

In the light of this history of mail volume and fund estimating, the committee can only conclude that the estimate for 1956 mail volume may be overstated, with resultant estimates of fund requirements in excess of need.

The Committee recognizes that the population has not remained stationary, and that therefore more mailings can be normally expected. However, testimony disclosed that the recent Congressional action in establishing certain restrictions on weights and sizes of parcel post has reduced the volume of that class of mail. Similarly, the action of the Postmaster General in rescinding the so-called "junk mail" privilege, as of March 31 of this year, can be expected to have an adverse effect on projections of volume increases.

The Committee recommends for appropriation out of the Postal Fund total \$2,685,700,000, a reduction of \$69,117,000 in the estimates and a total of \$69,177,100 less than the appropriations for 1955. Action with respect to each appropriation item is set forth below.

ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$15,500,000, a decrease of \$599,000 in the estimate as amended by H. Doc. No. 94. Although the amount provided in the bill is \$3,991,100 less than the appropriation for 1955, adjustments occasioned by the reorganization result in funds available of \$15,370,050 so that the amount recommended is an increase of \$129,950 over the amount available for 1955 on a comparative basis.

In arriving at its recommendation the Committee considered, among numerous factors, a statement to the effect that the number of damage claims could be presumed to decrease as a result of the safety and accident prevention programs of the Department.

OPERATIONS

The bill includes \$1,850,000,000 for this title, a reduction of \$36,363,000 in the estimates, and \$49,776,000 less than the appropriation for 1955. The decrease from the 1955 level is, comparatively, only \$14,052,300 after consideration of adjustments and transfers resulting from the reorganization.

As discussed generally above, the Committee is compelled to conclude that the estimates for 1956 may be based on an over-estimate of the mail volume. The recommendation for "Operations," is based in part on this premise, and in part on the feeling of the Committee that, after two years in operation, the present management team should produce some of the substantial savings which have served during this period as the basis for the complete reorganization of the Post Office Department.

TRANSPORTATION

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$648,000,000, a decrease of \$27,241,000 in the estimates and \$54,219,000 less than the appropriation for 1955. The comparative funds available for 1955 are \$701,596,500, so that the reduction below the 1955 level of activities is \$53,596,500. Estimates for this function are almost exclusively related to mail volume and the reduction is on the basis of over-estimating, previously discussed.

FINANCE

The bill includes \$17,200,000 for the administration of the financial services of the Department. This is a reduction of \$114,000 in the estimates and an increase of \$8,699,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. The comparative figure, of funds available for 1955, is \$15,571,000, so that the increase in terms of realigned functions and responsibilities is only \$1,628,750.

A portion of this item concerns the purchase of postage stamps and other accountable paper. A modest decrease is made in this field based on the probability of overestimated volume.

FACILITIES

The bill includes \$155,000,000 for the administration and operation of postal facilities. This amount is a decrease in the budget estimates of \$4,800,000, but provides an increase over 1955 appropriations of \$30,110,000. This increase is on the unadjusted basis. After allowances for transfers of functions, pursuant to the reorganization, the recommendation for 1956 is a decrease of \$3,287,000 below the comparable funds available for 1955.

Two items, local transportation and general postal supply services, within this appropriation title are obviously affected by mail volume and the decrease based on volume estimates, previously discussed, applies.

In addition, this appropriation together with "Operations" should begin to reflect some of the more substantial reductions in cost which are to materialize as the fruits of reorganization.

Two new provisions appear in the language for this item, both relating to the use of proceeds as a credit to the appropriation. These technical additions to the language will provide permanent authority for the Department to utilize its receipts for specific collections as an off-set to costs for (1) repairs to damaged Government vehicles and (2) manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks.

An additional provision is included establishing, for the first time in the appropriation bill, the limitation on funds for use in the lease-purchase program. The language recommended merely continues through 1956, without increase, the original authority contained in the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 which was limited to fiscal year 1955.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE

As in the case of the Treasury Department, provision authorizing the expenses of travel to attend meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of the appropriation has been worded so as to render its repetition unnecessary.

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill includes \$1,035,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for the Court. This amount is \$35,000 more than was appropriated in 1955, and results from the proposal to actively utilize the services of those judges scheduled for retirement in 1955 and 1956.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 15, in connection with "Facilities", Post Office Department:

Provided, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles:

On page 15, in connection with "Facilities", Post Office Department:

Provided further, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair:

On page 15, in connection with "Facilities", Post Office Department:

Provided further, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 251), shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 3 of Rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

On page 11, lines 19 through 24 in connection with General Provisions, Treasury Department:

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for care and treatment provided under the authority of this subsection."

Last sentence of Subsection (c), Private Law 419, Eighty-third Congress:

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to enable the Secretary to reimburse the Public Health Service or the Veterans' Administration, as the case may be, for care and treatment provided under the authority in this subsection.

On page 12, lines 1, 2, and 3 in connection with General Provisions, Treasury Department:

SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

That part of Sec. 4 of Public Law 516, Eighty-third Congress, which reads as follows:

There shall be in the Department of the Treasury three Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury,

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1956
PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Description	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
General and special funds:			
Interest on the public debt.....	\$6, 475, 000, 000	\$6, 300, 000, 000	-\$175, 000, 000
Public debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts and other statutory retirements.....	620, 020, 000	620, 237, 000	+217, 000
Expenses of administration of Settlement of War Claims, Act of 1928.....	10, 000	11, 000	+1, 000
Losses in melting gold.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered.....	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-----
Interest on uninvested trust funds.....	5, 224, 161	5, 424, 161	+200, 000
Payment to unemployment trust fund.....	64, 287, 508	87, 095, 000	+22, 807, 492
Refunds and drawbacks, customs.....	20, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	-----
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest.....	77, 591, 000	72, 591, 000	-5, 000, 000
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico.....	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-----
Coconut oil tax, collections for American-Samoa, Internal Revenue.....	80, 000	75, 000	-5, 000
Contributions for annuity benefits, White House Police and Secret Service Forces.....	138, 000	138, 000	-----
Minor coinage profits, etc.....	400, 000	400, 000	-----
Silver profit fund.....	400, 000	400, 000	-----
Permanent private relief acts.....	1, 620	1, 620	-----
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations.....	7, 279, 653, 289	7, 122, 873, 781	-156, 779, 508

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

Description	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund-----	\$5, 774, 293, 909	\$6, 798, 871, 286	+\$1, 024, 577, 377
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund-----	4, 978	4, 978	-----
Unemployment Trust Fund-----	1, 502, 962, 335	1, 711, 791, 875	+208, 829, 540
Payment of pre-1934 bonds of the Government of the Philippines-----	145, 000	145, 000	-----
Mexican Claims Fund-----	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
National Defense Conditional Gift Fund-----	500, 527	-----	--500, 527
Payment of unclaimed moneys-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Panama Claims Fund-----	174, 678	-----	--174, 678
Refunds, transfers and expenses of operation, Puerto Rico, Bureau of Customs-----	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----
Refunds, transfers and expenses of operation, Virgin Islands, Bureau of Customs-----	220, 000	220, 000	-----
Refunds, transfers and expenses of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized goods, Bureau of Customs-----	360, 000	360, 000	-----
Expenses, Treasury Department, enforcement title III, National Prohibition Act, as amended, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands-----	92, 088	132, 546	+40, 458
Total, trust funds-----	7, 286, 153, 515	8, 518, 925, 685	+1, 232, 772, 170

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation or agency	Authorizations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with--	
				1955 authorizations	1956 estimates
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
Federal Facilities Corporation-----	\$1, 954, 000	\$800, 000	\$800, 000	-\$1, 154, 000	-----
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation---	3, 500, 000	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	-2, 100, 000	-----
Civil defense loans-----	50, 000	50, 000	-----	-50, 000	-\$50, 000
Total-----	5, 504, 000	2, 250, 000	2, 200, 000	-3, 304, 000	-50, 000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1956

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Agency and Item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,600,000	\$2,680,000	\$2,650,000	+\$50,000	—\$30,000
Bureau of Accounts:					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,548,700	2,600,000	2,600,000	+51,300	-----
Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses..	14,850,000	15,575,000	15,475,000	+625,000	—100,000
Total, Bureau of Accounts.....	17,398,700	18,175,000	18,075,000	+676,300	—100,000
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	44,997,300	44,700,000	44,500,000	—497,300	—200,000
Office of Treasurer, United States: Salaries and ex- penses.....	15,499,000	15,500,000	15,000,000	—499,000	—500,000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	39,996,300	41,200,000	41,200,000	+1,203,700	-----
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	273,662,000	286,000,000	278,500,000	+4,838,000	—7,500,000
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses.....	2,770,000	2,990,000	2,990,000	+220,000	-----
U. S. Secret Service:					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,638,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	+322,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	774,000	800,000	800,000	+26,000	-----

Comparative statement of the appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in bill for 1956	Bill compared with—	
				1955 appropriations	1956 estimates
U. S. Secret Service—Continued					
Salaries and expenses, Guard Force-----	\$268, 000	\$268, 000	\$268, 000		-----
Total, U. S. Secret Service-----	3, 680, 000	4, 028, 000	4, 028, 000	+ \$348, 000	-----
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses-----	4, 388, 000	3, 650, 000	3, 650, 000	- 738, 000	-----
U. S. Coast Guard:					
Operating expenses-----	155, 809, 300	154, 000, 000	153, 750, 000	- 2, 059, 300	- \$250, 000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	6, 800, 000	7, 000, 000	7, 000, 000	+ 200, 000	-----
Retired pay-----	19, 855, 000	21, 300, 000	21, 300, 000	+ 1, 445, 000	-----
Reserve training-----	2, 500, 000	3, 175, 000	3, 175, 000	+ 675, 000	-----
Total, Coast Guard-----	184, 964, 300	185, 475, 000	185, 225, 000	+ 260, 700	- 250, 000
Total, title I—Treasury Department-----	589, 955, 600	604, 398, 000	595, 818, 000	+ 5, 862, 400	- 8, 580, 000

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Administration-----	\$19, 491, 100	\$16, 099, 000	\$15, 500, 000	-\$3, 991, 100	-\$599, 000
Operations-----	1, 899, 776, 000	1, 886, 363, 000	1, 850, 000, 000	-49, 776, 000	-36, 363, 000
Transportation-----	702, 219, 000	675, 241, 000	648, 000, 000	-54, 219, 000	-27, 241, 000
Finance-----	8, 501, 000	17, 314, 000	17, 200, 000	+8, 699, 000	-114, 000
Facilities-----	124, 890, 000	159, 800, 000	155, 000, 000	+30, 110, 000	-4, 800, 000
Total, title II, Post Office Department-----	2, 754, 877, 100	2, 754, 817, 000	2, 685, 700, 000	-69, 177, 100	-69, 117, 000

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$1, 035, 000	\$1, 035, 000	+\$35, 000	-----
Total, title III, The Tax Court of the United States-----	1, 000, 000	1, 035, 000	1, 035, 000	+35, 000	-----
Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, and III-----	3, 345, 832, 700	3, 360, 250, 000	3, 282, 553, 000	-63, 279, 700	-\$77, 697, 000

○

Union Calendar No. 43

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4876

[Report No. 204]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 11, 1955

Mr. GARY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses in the Office of the Secretary,
4 including the operation and maintenance of the Treasury
5 Building and Annex thereof; and the purchase of uniforms
6 for elevator operators; \$2,650,000.

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Accounts,
10 \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
12 dent to the deposit of taxes in Government depositories.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For necessary expenses of the Division of Disbursement,
15 \$15,475,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

17 For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt
18 issues of the United States, \$44,500,000, to be expended
19 as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the Secre-
20 tary is authorized to accept services without compensation:
21 *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may
22 be reimbursed for expenditures as fiscal agents of the United
23 States on account of public-debt transactions for the account
24 of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
25 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the

1 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760),
2 shall not be available for obligation during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Treasurer,
7 \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
8 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
9 dent to the verification and destruction of unfit United
10 States paper currency.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Customs, includ-
14 ing purchase of seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; arms and ammunition; uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and, awards
19 of compensation to informers as authorized by the Act of
20 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401) ; \$41,200,000.

21 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service,
24 including purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty
25 of which one hundred are for replacement only) and hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
3 of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by
4 the Commissioner; and ammunition; \$278,500,000: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of the amount appro-
6 priated herein shall be available for expenses by contract
7 for private facilities and instruction for training of employees
8 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary
9 of the Treasury.

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics, in-
13 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; arms and ammunition; and not to exceed \$10,000
16 for services or information looking toward the apprehension
17 of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice;
18 \$2,990,000.

19 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the United States Secret
22 Service, including purchase (not to exceed thirty for
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
24 and arms and ammunition; \$2,960,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

2 For necessary expenses of the White House Police,
3 including uniforms and equipment, and arms and ammuni-
4 tion, purchases to be made in such manner as the President
5 may determine, \$800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GUARD FORCE

7 For necessary expenses of the guard force for Treasury
8 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and arms and
10 ammunition; \$268,000.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, in-
14 cluding arms and ammunition; purchase and maintenance
15 of uniforms and accessories for guards; purchase of one
16 passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only); and not
17 to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of the annual assay com-
18 mission; \$3,650,000.

19 COAST GUARD

20 OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses for the operation and mainte-
22 nance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, includ-
23 ing hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);

1 purchase of not to exceed thirty-two passenger motor vehicles
2 for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of
3 aircraft; and recreation and welfare; \$153,750,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the number of aircraft on hand at any one
5 time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-six exclu-
6 sive of planes and parts stored to meet future attrition:
7 *Provided further*, That (a) the unobligated balance of ap-
8 propriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for
9 "Operating expenses" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955,
10 to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified
11 Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b)
12 amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1,
13 1955, against the appropriation "Operating expenses", fiscal
14 year 1955, and the appropriation for "Operating expenses"
15 for the fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pur-
16 suant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955,
17 shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation,
18 and such merged appropriation shall be available as one
19 fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard,
20 for the payment of obligations properly incurred against
21 such prior year appropriations and against this appropria-
22 tion, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from
23 such merged appropriation to the appropriation for pay-
24 ment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended

1 balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred, and (2)
2 any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropria-
3 tion so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then
4 remaining unliquidated against such appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That except as otherwise authorized by the Act
6 of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), this ap-
7 propriation shall be available for expenses of primary and
8 secondary schooling for dependents of Coast Guard person-
9 nel stationed outside the continental United States in amounts
10 not exceeding an average of \$250 per student, when it is
11 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
12 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the edu-
13 cation of such dependents, and the Coast Guard may provide
14 for the transportation of said dependents between such
15 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
16 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transpor-
17 tation.

18 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

19 For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction,
20 rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore
21 facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related
22 thereto; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$7,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended.

1 RETIRED PAY

2 For retired pay, including the payment of obligations
3 therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for
4 this purpose, and payments under the Uniformed Services
5 Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$21,300,000.

6 RESERVE TRAINING

7 For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve,
8 as authorized by law (14 U. S. C. 751-762; 37 U. S. C.
9 231-319), including expenses for regular personnel, or
10 reserve personnel while on active duty, engaged primarily
11 in administration of the reserve program; and the mainte-
12 nance, operation, and repair of aircraft; \$3,175,000:
13 *Provided*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation
14 to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Reserve
15 training" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account
16 established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of
17 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) amounts equal to
18 the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against the
19 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1955, and the
20 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1954 which was
21 merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to and merged
23 with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall
24 be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of
25 the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly

1 incurred against such prior year appropriations and against
2 this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be trans-
3 ferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation
4 for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unex-
5 pended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred and
6 (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appro-
7 priation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations
8 then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation.

9 CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
11 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
12 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
13 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
14 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
15 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
16 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
17 necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
18 Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or
19 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

20 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

21 Not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available during the
22 fiscal year 1956 for all administrative expenses of the Cor-
23 poration (including use of the services and facilities of Fed-
24 eral Reserve Banks), to be computed on an accrual basis,

1 and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized
2 expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition,
3 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dispo-
4 sition of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
5 tion or in which it has an interest, expenses of services per-
6 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the per-
7 formance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
8 reimbursable from other Government agencies.

9 LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

10 Not to exceed \$1,400,000 (to be computed on an
11 accrual basis) of the funds derived from Reconstruction
12 Finance Corporation activities (except those conducted
13 under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950),
14 shall be available during the current fiscal year for adminis-
15 trative expenses incident to the liquidation of said Corpo-
16 ration, including use of the services and facilities of the
17 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
18 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
19 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
20 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
21 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for ad-
23 ministrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which
24 does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel,

1 and other expenses of persons employed outside the conti-
2 nental United States; the expenses of services performed
3 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termina-
4 tion of contracts or in the performance of legal services, and
5 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
6 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
7 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation
8 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
9 accounting principles and practices.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 102. Hereafter, appropriations for the Treasury
12 Department available for the expenses of travel shall be
13 available, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 the Treasury, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
15 organizations concerned with the function or activity for
16 which the applicable appropriation is made.

17 SEC. 103. Subsection (c) of Private Law 419 of the
18 Eighty-third Congress is hereby amended as follows: In lieu
19 of the last sentence of said subsection insert: "There are
20 hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health
21 Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary
22 for care and treatment provided under the authority of this
23 subsection."

1 SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the
2 Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes
3 as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

4 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 CONTRIBUTION TO THE POSTAL FUND

6 For administration and operation of the Post Office
7 Department and the postal service, there is hereby appro-
8 priated the aggregate amount of postal revenues for the fiscal
9 year ending June 30, 1956, as authorized by law (39
10 U. S. C. 786, 794a), together with an amount from any
11 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal
12 to the difference between such revenues and the total of the
13 appropriations hereinafter specified and the sum needed may
14 be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition
15 of the Postmaster General, for the following purposes,
16 namely:

17 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL
18 FUND

19 ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
21 administration of the postal service, operation of the inspec-
22 tion service, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
23 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and
24 conduct of a research and development program, including
25 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; management studies; not to
2 exceed \$25,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses;
3 rewards for information and services concerning violations
4 of postal laws and regulations, current and prior fiscal years,
5 in accordance with regulations of the Postmaster General in
6 effect at the time the services are rendered or information
7 furnished; and expenses of delegates designated by the Post-
8 master General to attend meetings and congresses for the
9 purpose of making postal arrangements with foreign gov-
10 ernments pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$6,500 of
11 such expenses to be accounted for solely on the certificate
12 of the Postmaster General; and not to exceed \$20,000
13 for rewards for information and services, as provided for
14 herein, shall be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster
15 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and
16 settlement of claims, pursuant to law, current and prior
17 fiscal years, for damages, and for losses resulting from un-
18 avoidable casualty (39 U. S. C. 49) ; \$15,500,000.

19 OPERATIONS

20 For expenses necessary for the operation and adminis-
21 tration of post offices, not otherwise provided for, including
22 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
23 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and for other ac-
24 tivities conducted by the Post Office Department pursuant
25 to law, \$1,850,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per

1 centum of any appropriation available to the Post Office
2 Department for the current fiscal year may be transferred,
3 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other
4 such appropriation or appropriations; but the appropriation
5 "Administration" shall not be increased by more than
6 \$2,000,000 as a result of such transfers: *Provided further,*
7 That functions financed by the appropriations available to
8 the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year and
9 the amounts appropriated therefor, may be transferred, in
10 addition to the appropriation transfers otherwise authorized
11 in this Act and with the approval of the Bureau of the
12 Budget, between such appropriations to the extent neces-
13 sary to improve administration and operations.

14 TRANSPORTATION

15 For expenses necessary for the administration and opera-
16 tion of the postal transportation service, including payments
17 for transportation of domestic and foreign mails by air, land,
18 and water transportation facilities, including current and prior
19 fiscal years settlements with foreign countries for handling
20 of mail; \$648,000,000.

21 FINANCE

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
23 financial services of the Post Office Department, including
24 the procurement of stamps and accountable paper;
25 \$17,200,000.

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; procurement of postal supplies and equipment; storage and repair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the postal service; \$155,000,000: *Provided*, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 251) , shall not exceed

1 the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable
2 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 SEC. 202. Hereafter, and under such regulations as may
5 be prescribed by the Postmaster General, any funds avail-
6 able to the Post Office Department by appropriation shall
7 be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of tech-
8 nical, scientific, professional, or other similar organizations
9 concerned with the function or activity for which the appro-
10 priation concerned is made.

11 SEC. 203. During the current fiscal year, and under such
12 regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster Gen-
13 eral, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 shall be avail-
14 able from any funds available to the Post Office Department,
15 as may be determined by him, for expenses necessary to
16 enable the Department to participate in Federal or non-
17 Federal training programs and for necessary expenses of
18 training officers and employees (both departmental and
19 field postal services) in such subjects or courses of instruc-
20 tion in either Federal or non-Federal facilities as will con-
21 tribute to the improved performance of their official duties:
22 *Provided*, That not more than forty-five of such officers and
23 employees may participate in any training program in a
24 non-Federal facility which is of more than ninety days
25 duration.

1 SEC. 204. Not exceeding \$12,000,000 of appropriations
2 in this title shall be available for payment to the General
3 Services Administration of such additional sums as may be
4 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
5 improvement, and equipment of federally owned property
6 used for postal purposes of which not to exceed \$10,000,000
7 shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventila-
8 tion for the specialized conditions in workroom areas.

TITLE III

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the

1 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
2 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
3 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
4 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
6 of the United States, is not a member of an organization
7 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
8 against the Government of the United States, or that such
9 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
10 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
11 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
12 That any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
13 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
14 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
15 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
19 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
20 or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,
21 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
22 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
23 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition

1 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
2 ing law.

3 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the “Treasury-Post
4 Office Appropriation Act, 1956”.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4876

[Report No. 204]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

By Mr. GARY

MARCH 11, 1955

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued
For actions of

March 16, 1955
March 15, 1955
84th-1st, No. 46

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Flammable fabrics.....25	Natural resources.....32	Trade agreements.....22
Flood control.....10,15	Personnel.....14,31	Travel.....31
Foreign aid.....9	Postal rates.....14	Water resources.....20

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House discussed CCC fungible goods claims bill. House passed bill to repeal revolving fund for surplus commodities in occupied areas. House committee ordered reported bills to include onions in CEA, reapportion rice acreage allotments, and increase tobacco allotments. Senate passed tax bill after eliminating \$20 tax credit. Rep. Dawson (Ill.) introduced bill to increase per diem allowance.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, 1956. The amendment would correct an error in the printing of the bill. (pp. 2491-2505.)

The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4903, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1955 (H. Rept. 207) (pp. 2470, 2516). See end of Digest for provisions of this bill.

2. COMMODITY EXCHANGE; RICE; TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 122, to include onions within the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act; H. R. 2839, to provide for reapportionment of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered to the county committee; H. R. 4356, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act with respect to rice allotment history; H. R. 4756, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding establishment of State and farm acreage allotments; and H. R. 4757, to amend the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act regarding proof of tobacco disposition reports (p. D202).

3. CCC CLAIMS. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Majority Leader McCormack, H. R. 1831, to amend the CCC Charter Act in order to protect innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims (pp. 2473-5).
4. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 942, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, which provides a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 2471). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. LAND TRANSFER. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 107, to permit this Department to release reversionary rights in certain property (formerly FHA) for school purposes in Kern County, Calif. (pp. 2470-1).
6. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H. R. 4046, to abolish the Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and make the lands thereof a part of the Tongass National Forest (p. 2475).
7. MINERALS; RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 100, to permit the mining, development, and utilization of the mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development; and H. R. 103, to provide for the construction of distribution systems on authorized Federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies (pp. 2471-3).
8. MONOPOLIES. Discussed and passed over, at the request of Rep. Patman, H.R. 3659, to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act (p. 2472).
The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee adopted amendments to H. R. 3658, to amend the Clayton Act by granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws; and ordered a clean bill to be introduced and reported to the House (P. D203).
9. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Williams, N. J., and others discussed basic principles and objectives of the technical assistance program, and urged provisions be made for this program on the "basis of a longer term than just year to year" (pp. 2510-5).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Army Department a proposed bill to provide for the operation and maintenance of certain flood-control projects by local interests; to Public Works Committee.
11. DAIRY PRODUCTS; MARKETING; STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. Received various State resolutions, etc., urging Congress "to further develop requirements for interstate transportation of dairy products and to eliminate artificial trade barriers" and favoring Alaska-Hawaii statehood and the Colo. reclamation project (p. 2517).
12. RUBBER. Rep. Patman inserted his testimony before the House Armed Services Committee opposing proposed sale of Government-owned rubber-producing facilities (pp. 2505-9).

claims." No part of the amounts authorized under this section to be refunded shall be charged against any individual other than the person to whom the erroneous payment was made or the person who received the benefit thereof.

SEC. 3. In all cases where disbursing officers' accounts are cleared or relieved under the authority of this act, such clearance or relief shall be considered and construed as precluding the recovery from such disbursing officers of any interest charges (whether in connection with judicial proceedings or otherwise) arising from any item so cleared or relieved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RALPH BENNETT AND CERTAIN OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3639) for the relief of Ralph Bennett and certain other employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ralph Bennett, the sum of \$93.26; to Abner Davis, the sum of \$201.64; to Jacob L. Dickens, the sum of \$424.84; to Stewart Etsitty, the sum of \$300.88; to Albert J. Hardy, Jr., the sum of \$275.35; to Edward Kerr, the sum of \$381.23; to Gilbert Kirn, the sum of \$167.25; to Jose Martinez, the sum of \$258.57; to General Miles, the sum of \$122.70; to Peter Nakaidinae, the sum of \$82.47; to Richard T. Slinkey, the sum of \$72.33; to James T. Smith, the sum of \$221.78; and to Andrew M. Verholt, the sum of \$567.09. Such payments shall be in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for the loss of personal effects of the said persons in the fire which destroyed the Consolidated Garage of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Fort Defiance, Ariz., on February 6, 1953.

SEC. 2. No part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agency or attorney on account of services rendered to connection with these claims, and the payment of any amount in excess of 10 percent shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURGAL LYDEN AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4044) for the relief of Burgal Lyden and others.

There being no objections, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to: Burgal Lyden, the sum of \$750; Joseph J. Schimmels, the sum of \$1,000; Mrs. Elizabeth McCready, the sum of \$500; and Albert C. Lyden, the sum of \$300 (all of Naponee, Franklin County, Nebr.). The payment of said sums shall be in full satisfaction and final settlement of all

claims of the above-named claimants against the United States for damage to their real properties caused as a result of the construction of the Harlan County Dam and Reservoir project, and for which compensation may not be made under existing law: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent of any claim shall be paid to or received by any agent or agents, or attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO DETERMINE ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN ALIENS TO BENEFIT UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 211) to confer jurisdiction on the Attorney General to determine the eligibility of certain aliens to benefit under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That each of the following-named aliens may file, within 6 months immediately following the effective date of this act, application for adjustment of their immigration status under the provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended (67 Stat. 403; 68 Stat. 1045), notwithstanding their status at the time of entry:

Antonio Aikler, Antonio Joseph Aikler, Emilio Federico Aikler, Juliana Altenbrun, Maia Andre, Kazimierz Andrzejewski, Wladyslaw Augustynowicz, Adam Andrzej Bacal, Jozef Bak, Wladyslaw M. Barczykowski, Wieslaw Bartnicki, Marian Jan Bialy, Anna Bielska, Jozef Dryja, Vel Bienkowski, Pawel Bonk, Stanley Brodzinski, Jerzy Brozowski, Jozef Brzezinski, Frank Cecco, Roman Aleksander Choma, Ryszard Ciulankiewicz, Stefan Ciundziewicki, Jerzy Cyrkler, Roman Englert, Edward Henry Erbes, Kunibert Franciszek Grabe, Zbigniew Henryk Gajewski, Leon Glowacki, Jozef Grabowski, Stanislaw Gregorczyk, Szczepan Grunwald, Ryszard Grzegorzewicz, Tadeusz Hudzicki, Allide Ilves, Eduard Ilves, Elvi Ilves, Eve Ilves, Helgi Ilves, Villem Ilves, Francesco Iurman, Zbigniew Jankowski, Jerzy Jurkiewicz, Jan Kaczmarek, Arvids Bruno Kalnins, Ascolt Kalre, Henryk Kaminski, Zofja Kasprzykowska, Emiljan Kasprzyk, Helena Kobielska, William Kobielski, Lech Korgol, Roman Kotlarz, Piotr Kowalczyk, Bronislaw Kowalek, Kazimierz Krol, Mieczyslaw Labocha, Arnis Lamberts, Harold Lamberts, Janis Lamberts, Pauline Leontine Lamberts, Wladyslaw Lewandowski, Czeslaw Lojewski, Marjan Lorent, Leon Lukaszewicz, Czeslaw Luniecki, Jerzy Luzny, Marjan Lysakowski, Bogdan Maciag, Wladyslaw or Walter Majkowski, Kazimierz Malina Zbigniew Malski, Jan Marciniak, Bronislaw Marek, Roman Massalski, Edmund Matuszak, Jozef Maz, Edward Miechowicz, Anna Mucha, Bronislaw Sep Nadolny, Alojzy Nlekarz, Marjan Nowakowski, Paul Okon, Stanislaw Ottowicz, Leszek Panelczyk, Leokadja Paszkiewicz, Gonez Leon Pawel, Roman Pawlowski, Edmund Pazdej, Jerzy Pietron, Tadeusz Jerzy Pietrzak, Zbigniew Piotrowski, Janusz Plucinski, Jozef Podlaski, Leonard Polowczyk,

Mieczyslaw Popiolek, Jan Prusisz, Olgierd Hieronim Pszczolinski, Henryk Ptak, Kazimierz Ptaszynski, Boleslaw Pustulka, Jan Puszkas, Alojzy Pytel, Stanislaw Pytlik, Andrew Radlicz, August Raudsepp, Jakob Raudsepp, Sofia Raudsepp, Voldemar Raudsepp, Stefan Reichel, Jan Rogalewski, Kazimierz Rogalewski, Zdzislaw Rogula, Jozef Rojowski, Roman Semkow, Roman Skoczyles, Stanislaw Skrzypczak, Tadeusz Sluzewski, Edward Smiley (formerly Eddie Nichichuk), Pauls Smits (Paulis Smits), Stanislaw Smykala, Witold Sokolowski, Hela Sooor, Wladyslaw Sawinski, Franciszek Splawinski, Leon Sroka, Jozef Zelman Stankiewicz, Tomasz Stubynski, Jozef Szawejko, Kazimierz Szloszowski, Henryk Sztam, Franciszek Tere-nowicz, Jan Trykowski, Czeslaw Trzcinski, Ignacy Urbanek, Jan Walczak, Piotr Wedrogowski, Zygmunt Wilk, Stanislaw M. Wisniewski, Stanislaw Witowski, Kazimierz Wojcik, Mairan Wojcik Wojnowski, Stanislaw Wojtal, Leopold Woloszyn, Jozef Woszczak, Alberto Yurman, Henryk Zalewski, Ryszard Zawadzki, Zdzislaw Zdrzalik, Stanislaw Zgrzebnicki, and Helena Zukowska.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 6, after the name "Choma", insert the following: "Pai Shiu Chuan, Bogdan, Chylinski."

On page 2, line 7, after the name "Edward Henry Erbes", insert the following: "Erwin Gozdek."

On page 2, line 15, after the name "William Kobielski", insert the following: "Kresimir Kolumbic, Stanislaw Kolumbic, Viekoslav Kolumbic."

On page 2, line 17, after the syllable "lek", insert the following: "Frank Kreft."

On page 2, line 17, after the name "Kazimierz Krol", insert the following: "Aleksander Kupiszewski, Stanislaw Kutyl."

On page 2, line 19, after the name "Wladyslaw", strike out the comma.

On page 2, line 21, after the name "Bogdan Maciag", insert the following: "Tadeusz Majewski."

On page 2, line 24, after the name "Jozef Maz", insert the following: "Edward Lis Michonski."

On page 3, line 1, after the name "Paul Okon", insert the following: "Tadeusz Opalinski."

On page 3, line 1, after the name "Stanislaw Ottowicz", insert the following: "Agnes Palango, Viktor Palango."

On page 3, line 11, after the name "Jozef Rojowski", insert the following: "Robert J. Saar."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, the bills on the calendar following No. 99 have not been considered by the committee. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the further calling of the calendar be dispensed with for today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1956

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Depart-

ments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes. Pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to not to exceed 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4876, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement, general debate is limited to 3 hours, to be equally divided. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] will be recognized for 90 minutes, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON] for 90 minutes.

The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as we begin consideration of the bill appropriating funds for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year 1956, I desire to express my profound regrets that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], the ranking minority member of our subcommittee, is not present to participate in our deliberations.

The gentleman from New Jersey and I have alternated as the chairman of our subcommittee over a long period of time. He has a broad knowledge of the activities and the needs of the departments. He is an indefatigable worker and I fear is now suffering from his too arduous labors. He sat with the subcommittee during its hearings and through the markup. It is indeed unfortunate that his indisposition does not permit him to be present today, and I am certain that I speak for every member of the committee in wishing him a complete and speedy recovery.

I desire also to express my appreciation to the other members of the subcommittee who have given me their wholehearted cooperation. We have worked together as a team and we present to you a unanimous report.

The Treasury and Post Office Departments have the responsibility for administering a total of nearly \$19 billion of the budgeted funds. Over \$15 billion of these expenditures, however, are fixed and cannot be reduced by Congress. These expenditures consist of certain permanent indefinite appropriations totaling slightly more than \$7 billion. The largest single item in this category is the interest on the public debt, which is estimated at \$6.3 billion for the fiscal year 1956. This is a decrease of \$175 million as compared with the current estimate for 1955. The reduction does not indicate a decrease in the public debt, how-

ever, but, rather, results from certain refunding operations in 1955, which required the payment of a full year's interest at higher rates than applicable to the new securities issued. The expenditures from trust funds administered by the Treasury Department are estimated at \$8.5 billion for 1956. These trust-fund expenditures are not charges against the general revenues of the Treasury. The largest of these expenditures is the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, estimated at \$6.8 billion for 1956.

This leaves approximately \$3.36 billion subject to congressional pruning.

The Treasury and Post Office Departments are two of the oldest and most important departments of the Government. One is responsible for the financial transactions of the Government, the assessment of taxes, the collection of revenue and customs, and the handling of the public debt. The other is responsible for our postal-communications system, which is a vital part of the economic, educational, religious, political, and social life of our people. No activities of the Government touch the citizens more closely than the activities of these two Departments.

Remarkable progress has been made within the last few years in modernizing procedures in both Departments. The modernization programs started under the previous administration, have been continued under the present administration, and the economy and efficiency of the operations today will compare most favorably with other Government agencies and with private enterprise. As is always the case, however, there is still room for improvement. Our committee has attempted to give credit where credit is due and at the same time to offer constructive criticism wherever it is justified.

The bill which we present to the House today recommends for the Treasury Department a total appropriation of \$595,818,000 for the fiscal year 1956, a decrease of \$8,580,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is \$5,862,400 more than the appropriation for 1955.

This total is broken down in the bill into various items. The committee recommendation of \$2,650,000 for the Office of the Secretary is a decrease of \$30,000 in the estimates but an increase of \$50,000 over the appropriation for 1955. The reduction is directed specifically at the discontinuance of the position of the Assistant Secretary created to handle the liquidation of corporate and lending agencies recently transferred to the Treasury Department. You will remember that last year the Congress authorized three additional assistant secretaries for the Treasury Department. One of these officials was authorized for the specific purpose of handling the liquidation of the RFC. At that time the RFC, although in liquidation, was a sizable operation. It operated the synthetic rubber plants, it operated the tin plant, and also was liquidating the loans which it had made over a period of years. The rubber plants have been sold and unless the contracts of sale are disapproved by

the Congress by March 25, the rubber plants will be transferred to private enterprise. The tin plant will be closed down before the end of this fiscal year. Very much greater progress has been made in the liquidation of the assets of the RFC than had been anticipated. The work, therefore, of finally liquidating this agency, will be very greatly curtailed in the year 1956, and therefore our committee did not feel that the services of the assistant secretary are necessary. We therefore have recommended that the office be abolished.

In the Bureau of Accounts, the committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, which is \$2.6 million. This is an increase of \$51,300 above the amount appropriated for 1955.

May I say in that connection that very great progress has been made in modernizing the Bureau of Accounts. In spite of the improvements there is a backlog of work in the Bureau. This additional amount, the committee feels, will enable the Bureau to cut down this backlog, and we feel will properly take care of the Bureau for 1956.

For the Division of Disbursements an appropriation of \$15,475,000 is recommended by the committee, which is a decrease of \$100,000 in the budget estimate but an increase of \$625,000 over the amount appropriated in 1955. The reason for the increase is due to the increased number of checks that the division will have to disburse during 1956 as a result of the recent expansion of the social-security program. The justifications presented to the committee, however, indicate a decrease in the unit cost of issuing checks for 3 of the 5 major activities, but do not establish a basis for an increase in the 2 other categories. The committee felt that savings might be effected in those two categories.

In the Bureau of the Public Debt the bill includes \$44.5 million for the administration of the public debt. This recommendation is a decrease of \$200,000 from the budget estimate and is \$497,300 below the appropriation for 1955. Testimony presented to the committee disclosed that one operation, the manual posting of serial numbers of retired bonds, was discontinued September 30, 1954, with resulting savings of \$176,000 in 1955. The committee felt, however, that this Bureau has not been as alive to modernization and improvements as some of the other divisions and therefore recommended a cut of \$200,000, believing that additional economies might be employed to absorb that amount.

The committee recommends a decrease of \$500,000 in the estimates for the Office of the Treasurer, leaving \$15 million for appropriation. This amount is \$499,000 less than was appropriated in 1955. This action is predicated upon the fact that during the course of the hearings it developed that the retirement of worn currency is not uniform throughout the United States. In some sections currency is being retired much more rapidly than in others. Your committee felt that in view of that situation the Office of the Treasurer could absorb \$500,000 this year by equalizing the

standards for the retirement of currency throughout the United States.

The committee recommends \$41,200,000 for the Bureau of Customs, the full amount of the estimates, and an increase of \$1,203,700 above the amount appropriated in 1955. This recommendation will allow 41 additional employees in connection with the control and importation of political propaganda which the committee is told has been on the increase, and the segregation of foreign mail parcels for more expeditious handling.

Many of the Members will recall that the Bureau of Customs has had a tremendous backlog of work in the various ports and as a result, the importers of this country have been seriously impeded at times in the sale of their imports. When an importer brings goods into the United States he cannot determine the selling price until he knows the amount of the customs duties that he has to pay. When the determination of the customs duties is delayed, he is delayed in the disposal of his goods.

Several years ago a number of business organizations and associations requested our committee to consider this matter and to increase the personnel of the Bureau of Customs. The committee visited New York and several other large ports and when we saw the conditions we did recommend increased appropriations. We are happy to report that the situation has improved. It has not been entirely corrected but we hope that by allowing them the full amount requested this year the backlog will be still further reduced and services will be speeded up.

The Internal Revenue Service requested \$286 million for the fiscal year 1956. This was an increase of \$12,338,000 over 1955. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$278,500,000 which is a reduction of \$7,500,000 in the request, but an increase of \$4,838,000 over the 1955 appropriation. The increase of \$12,338,000 requested for 1956 anticipated the employment in the Field Service of 1,000 additional revenue agents, 488 additional clerks in the Audit Division, 80 additional attorneys, and 59 additional clerks in the Legal Division, making a total of 1,627 additional employees in the Field Service. In the National Office, 8 additional attorneys and 6 additional legal clerks were requested, making a total of 1,641 new employees to be employed during the year.

In the 1955 regular annual appropriation bill 650 new revenue agents were requested, and the committee was informed that they would be augmented by approximately 740 additional revenue agents which would be employed out of savings in the Department. Subsequently, 2,000 "collection officers" were designated "revenue agents" which consumed the anticipated savings with which the Department had expected to employ the 740 new revenue agents.

The Department then requested a supplemental appropriation of \$9,750,000 for the fiscal year 1955, \$4½ million of which was to provide 800 new revenue agents, which with the 650 provided in

the regular bill would have given a total of 1,450 for the year.

The Congress cut the request \$2 million which was apparently applied by the Department entirely to revenue agents. A large part of the funds was used to retain 542 office auditors on the rolls which had been scheduled to be released. Frankly, evidence produced before the committee showed that these auditors were needed, particularly in the prerefund audit of returns. The tax recovery in 1954 from the prerefund audit activities alone amounted to over \$40 million.

These various changes, however, curtailed the expected hiring of new revenue agents, so that when the Commissioner appeared before our subcommittee, requesting a further increase of 1,000 agents for 1956, it was found that only 289 had been employed for fiscal 1955, and it is now estimated that only 447 new revenue agents will be employed during the fiscal year 1955 instead of the 1,450 anticipated.

The number of revenue agents has been increased from 4,401 in 1945 to 10,894 in 1955, or more than doubled.

In view of all of the evidence presented, our committee felt that the Internal Revenue Service is reaching its optimum employment level and that a continuing increase of 1,000 agents each year is no longer justified. We believe that the modest increase provided by the bill is more in keeping with the needs of the Service.

The committee recommends \$2,990,000, which is the exact amount of the budget estimate, for the Bureau of Narcotics. This represents an increase of \$220,000 over the appropriation for 1955. We are all familiar with the tremendous problems that department is facing at the present time. The committee felt that the full amount requested by the Bureau is needed to adequately enforce the narcotic laws of the United States.

For the United States Secret Service, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,960,000, the amount of the budget request, and an increase of \$812,000 over the amount appropriated for 1955. Nearly one-half of this increase is accounted for in increased premium and overtime pay that is required under the law. Approximately \$40,000 is included for the pay and related costs of employing 8 additional agents during 1956.

The work load of the Secret Service has increased and we felt that a few additional agents should be allowed at this time.

With reference to the White House Police force, the bill includes \$800,000, the full amount of the budget estimate. The amount recommended is \$26,000 greater than the appropriation for 1955, the principal increase being the full year cost for the 18 positions added for the last 9 months of 1955. One additional position is provided in 1956 to establish the complete around-the-clock post coverage and visitor control at the White House.

The bill includes \$268,000 for the guard force. This is the amount of the

budget estimate and is the same as was appropriated for 1955.

The committee recommends \$3,650,000 for the Bureau of the Mint, which is the amount of the budget estimate. This is \$738,000 less than was appropriated for 1955. The decrease is based entirely upon the fact that the demand for coins decreased during 1954, and the Mint has a substantial inventory on hand.

With reference to the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, no appropriation is required by this Bureau as it now operates on a working capital fund basis. In other words, for that Bureau we have adopted the business-type budget which has been in operation for several years. I may say, however, that the Bureau has made numerous improvements and innovations in its methods which are saving the Government a considerable sum of money in the printing and engraving of its currency and bonds.

For the United States Coast Guard, the committee recommends \$185,225,000, a decrease of \$250,000 below the estimates, but an increase of \$260,700 above the appropriations for 1955.

This appropriation is divided into three categories. With reference to operating expenses, the committee recommends \$153,750,000, a decrease of \$250,000 in the estimates and a decrease of \$2,059,300 as compared with the appropriations for 1955. The reason for that cut is that the Coast Guard anticipates that a lesser number of military personnel will be separated from the service in 1956 than in 1955, with resultant less cost for terminal leave payments.

On the item "Acquisition, construction, and improvements," the committee recommends \$7 million, the full amount of the budget estimate. Of that amount, \$6 million is for replacements of three overage seaplanes which are badly needed at the present time. As a matter of fact, our committee has a feeling that possibly we are not doing as much as we should in keeping the Coast Guard Air Fleet up to the proper standards. We have urged that a program be worked out for annual replacements which will keep the fleet in good working condition. I think by next year we will have a definite program presented to carry out that recommendation.

With reference to retired pay, the committee recommends \$21,300,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,445,000 over the 1955 appropriation. There is nothing that we can do about that item. It is fixed by law and depends solely upon the number of retired personnel.

With reference to Reserve training, the committee recommends \$3,175,000 which is the amount of the budget estimate. This item will probably be affected by the Reserve training bill which is now before the Congress. If so, we may have to appropriate additional sums for the Reserve-training program before the end of the year.

Under Federal Facilities Corporation, the bill provides no appropriation, but there is a limitation of the funds which can be expended by the corporation.

This bill includes a limitation of \$800,000 in the amount of funds which may be utilized for administrative expenses in 1956, which is the amount of the budget estimate and is \$1,154,000 less than was authorized in 1955.

The bill includes a limitation of \$1,400,000 for administrative expenses in the liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1956. This amount is the budget estimate and a decrease of \$2,100,000 below the amount available in 1955.

There was an item in the bill of \$50,000 for civil defense loans. Several years ago when we started the civil defense program there was a great deal of talk about building factories and various facilities underground. To enable localities to carry out that program Congress authorized a loan fund of \$250 million. It developed during the hearings that at present there have been commitments made only to the extent of approximately \$7,500,000. All of those commitments have been for hospitals which is a duplication of the Hill-Burton program.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Where were those hospitals erected?

Mr. GARY. In various places. There is a list of them in the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. Are they called civil defense hospitals, or what are they called?

Mr. GARY. Loans were made on the basis that they were needed for civil defense purposes. Frankly, the committee is not sympathetic with the program and we have recommended that it be abolished.

Mr. GROSS. That will be found in the hearings?

Mr. GARY. We cut the \$50,000 out of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. But I mean the location of these hospitals.

Mr. GARY. The location of each hospital and the amount loaned on each is shown in the hearings.

Mr. GROSS. I think the gentleman is correct, and I want to commend him.

Mr. GARY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Does this bill carry any appropriation for a marine hospital where Coast Guard men may go?

Mr. GARY. It does not; no, sir.

The Post Office Department requested \$2,754,817,000. The committee recommends \$2,685,700,000, which is a cut of \$69,117,000. The Post Office Department is in the throes of a general reorganization and modernization program. The Postmaster General and his staff should be commended for many of the improvements which they have adopted. The principal change, however, is the decentralization program which is still in an experimental stage. Plans call for the establishment of 15 regional offices and 94 district offices throughout the United States. At the present time, 11 of the proposed regional offices and about 70 of the proposed district offices are in operation. There is no doubt that decentralization is going to cost more

money in the long run. The general setup in the central office is being duplicated in each of the regional offices. There is a regional director, a regional director of operations, a regional director of transportation, a regional director of finance, a regional director of facilities, and a regional director of personnel. To all of this are added the district directors with their staffs.

Our committee was told when this program began that most of the personnel for these regional offices would be transferred from the central office so that the increase in personnel would not be as great as it would appear. We now find, however, that the number of new positions created in the regional and district offices so far established is over 630 and that the central headquarters staff in Washington has been reduced by approximately 230. In other words, at this point regionalization apparently has created about 400 new jobs outside of Washington, of which only 115 were filled by transfers of Washington personnel.

Now let us take a further look at the decrease in the Washington office. In 1954 total employment in the Washington headquarters was reduced by 50. This was accomplished by the addition of 154 employees in the \$4,000 to \$10,000 salary classification, and 19 more employees in the classification of \$10,000 and over, against a decrease of 223 employees who were earning approximately \$4,000 or less.

Time alone will demonstrate the wisdom of the decentralization program. There is evidence, however, that the management of the Department has become so enamored of the decentralization process that the grass roots function of the Department has been overlooked. Regardless of the problems of administration involved, it is still the primary duty of the Department to insure that the mails are handled expeditiously.

The volume of mail handled by the Post Office Department steadily increased over a period of years until the fiscal year 1954. Although final data are not yet available, the preliminary account indicates that volume for that year was 52.2 billion pieces as compared with 52.5 for the year immediately preceding. The Department has consistently requested increased appropriations based upon estimated increased volume.

For the past 3 years the volume has been overestimated, and the Department at the end of the fiscal year 1954 spent \$104 million less than the Congress appropriated. The Department presently estimates an unobligated balance of \$52 million at the end of fiscal year 1955. Although these savings were not entirely due to lower volume than the Department estimates, that was the chief factor.

Testimony heard by the committee disclosed that the recent congressional action in establishing certain restrictions on weight and size of parcel-post packages has reduced the volume of that class of mail. Similarly, the action of the Postmaster General in rescinding the so-called junk-mail privilege as of March 31 of this year can be expected to greatly decrease volume. This action was

taken after the budget estimates had been prepared.

In the light of this history, our committee is convinced that the mail volume is overestimated for the fiscal year 1956. This fact, coupled with savings from improved methods which have been and are being installed should enable the Department to operate without difficulty on the appropriation recommended by the committee.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I wish to congratulate the gentleman on the splendid statement he is making and ask one question about junk mail. As I understand, this so-called junk mail has been eliminated from the post-office boxes of the people who live in the cities, but it is my understanding that it still goes in considerable quantities out into rural communities. I have had many complaints about it. I wonder if the gentleman can tell me whether this so-called junk mail still goes out into rural communities on the rural routes.

Mr. GARY. It is my understanding that it is to be eliminated completely, but the order does not go into operation until March 31 of this year.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I congratulate the gentleman on that great improvement.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. HESELTON. Last year when the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] was handling the bill I discussed with him briefly the question of the handling of military service mail. It was my understanding at that time that a considerable amount of military service mail was being handled by the regular airlines, but that the Department had indicated that it proposed to increase the handling of such mail by the military services through the Air Force. Was consideration given to that at any point during the subcommittee's hearings?

Mr. GARY. That question did not arise because we had been assured last year that was going to be done and we just assumed it had been. So far as I remember, there was no discussion of that point at all.

Mr. HESELTON. I, too, assume that is the case; however I have been informed that it has not been carried out. Am I correct in understanding that it would be the subcommittee's and the full committee's intention that the military should utilize to the greatest extent possible their own air service rather than place it on the ordinary civil carrier service?

Mr. GARY. For the military mail?

Mr. HESELTON. For the military mail.

Mr. GARY. It was the understanding last year that the military would assume responsibility for this mail instead of the Post Office Department.

Mr. HESELTON. I thoroughly understand there might be some areas where the military could not do it.

Mr. GARY. That is right.

Mr. HESELTON. On the other hand, I think it should be emphasized during the course of the consideration of this bill that the assurances given last year are still in effect, so the subcommittee believes.

Mr. GARY. As I said, the subcommittee did not go into that because it assumed that the assurance had been or would be carried out.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Did the gentleman's subcommittee elicit any information from the Post Office Department with respect to the workings of Public Law 199 which deals with the weights and charges for parcel post?

Mr. GARY. We did, but the Post Office Department, thus far, has made no recommendations with respect to that law. We gathered from the testimony that they felt that certain changes should be made in the law but they did not indicate what those were although they were requested to do so.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, they gave the gentleman no specific information?

Mr. GARY. None whatever.

The Post Office appropriation is broken down into several categories. First, there is administration, for which the committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,500,000, a decrease of \$599,000. The amount recommended is an increase of \$129,950 over the amount available for 1955 on a comparative basis.

For Operations, the committee recommends \$1,850,000,000, a reduction of \$36,363,000 in the estimates. The decrease from the 1955 level is, comparatively, only \$14,052,300. That cut is based on the estimated lower volume of mail that will have to be handled and also on improvements that are being installed.

For Transportation, the cut is based entirely on the estimated reduction in volume. There the committee recommends \$648 million, a decrease of \$27,241,000 in the estimates and a reduction of \$53,596,500 below the 1955 level on a comparative basis.

For the Finance Division, the bill includes \$17,200,000, a reduction of \$114,000 in the estimates. The comparative figure of funds available for 1955, is \$15,571,000, so that the increase in terms of realigned functions and responsibilities is \$1,628,750.

I want to say that the Post Office Department is doing an outstanding job in the installation of modern accounting procedures in the Finance Department. That, in my personal judgment, is one of the great improvements that has been made in the system. They are setting up a modern system of accounting.

The bill includes \$155 million for the administration and operation of postal facilities. This is a decrease in the budget estimate of \$4.8 million, and a decrease of \$3,287,000 below the comparable funds available for 1955. This cut is based upon the estimated decrease in volume and also the improvements that are being made in the facilities which

should begin to show a very sizable saving.

This is the first time that this committee has been charged with the duty of appropriating for the Tax Court of the United States, but we were informed by the Chief Judge, who testified before the committee, that over a long period of time their appropriation had never been cut by the Congress of the United States. Frankly, they appear to be operating on a very economical budget, and therefore the committee recommends \$1,035,000, which is the full amount of the budget estimate for the court. The amount is \$35,000 more than was appropriated in 1955 but results from the proposal to actively utilize the services of those judges scheduled for retirement in 1955 and 1956.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my discussion of the changes in the bill. It has the endorsement of our entire committee, and we hope that it will be the pleasure of the House to adopt it.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. JAMES].

Mr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I first want to congratulate the chairman of our subcommittee on the very thorough, excellent, and informative statement that he has made on the bill before us. I also appreciate the very generous and thoughtful remarks that he made concerning the leader of the minority division on this subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] who, after laboring steadily through all of the hearings on this bill up to the time of its markup, was compelled to leave before he saw the final enactment of the bill in order to take advantage of a warning that he had been given by medical advice that a rest was in order and, if longer delayed, might prove serious. I know that we all here appreciate GORDON CANFIELD'S devotion to the work of this subcommittee. As you will recall, he was the chairman of this subcommittee in the last session of the Congress and occupied the spot that our good chairman holds here today. This subcommittee and the entire Committee on Appropriations can regard itself as highly fortunate in the 2 men that lead the 2 divisions of the new subcommittee. I suppose nobody would gainsay a statement that the 2 men of this entire House who know most about the Post Office Department and about the 11 divisions of the Department of the Treasury are the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD]. We certainly miss the gentleman from New Jersey here today, because, with his full and complete knowledge of the current work of this committee, he would most certainly have made valuable contributions to the discussion that we have before us here today.

I am going to start in my discussion of this bill from the rear and come forward, taking up first the Post Office Department. I want to say at once that the bill comes before the House today with a unanimous report of the subcommittee, so that there is no question here of any disagreement with anything that has been done or which is in the bill as

it is before the committee now. However, there are a number of things besides the excellent discussion of the financial matters made by our chairman that should be brought to the attention of the House in justification of the work that is being done by these two great agencies of Government.

I cannot share completely the lack of optimism of our chairman with respect to the reorganization program of the Post Office Department and its ultimate effectiveness and cost. I believe we will find in the end, although there may be expenses added in regional areas, that the savings made as against a centrally administered post office in a Nation of this size, and with a population such as we have, will probably outweigh by a considerable amount any additional cost that might be involved in this program of decentralization.

There was one point brought out in our hearings in a statement by the Postmaster General, that heretofore, under the fully centralized administration of the Post Office Department, 41,000 postmasters throughout the United States reported to one desk in Washington. It stands to reason, of course, that that does not mean one man. In that sense one desk means probably a section of the Post Office Department employing many people to take care of the reports that come to that one spot from 41,000 postmasters throughout this country.

So that there are a great many things that could be said in the interest of the plan to decentralize. The greatest and probably the most important thing to be said is that it will unquestionably make for quicker postal service, within the sphere of the region, than could possibly be had if that matter had to be referred to Washington and then referred back to the district in which the concern arose.

I do believe this, that after the full organization of the proposed 15 regional post-office districts we will begin to see in full effect the benefit of better postal service and, indeed, it is likely, the benefit of a saving in actual cost in operating the Post Office Department. That is, of course, for the future and as our chairman has very properly said "only time will tell."

There are a number of things that could be covered in a strictly financial discussion with respect to the 11 separate divisions of the Department of the Treasury. In a number of those divisions great technical advances have been made which will result in the end in a greater facility of operation and a better service from those divisions as well as real economies that will come about therefrom.

We have talked here about the Bureau of Accounts. We looked upon their activities with a punitive eye, so to speak. But they have come to life down there and have realized that with the greater burden that is placed upon the Department the time has arrived when they should abandon their ancient methods of operation and get down to modern means as well as modern methods. So that Department, I think, in the next report that is made here will have something very warming to report in the way

of improved services and with probably some savings in the cost of their operations.

Discussion has been had mainly along the financial side of the operations of the Department of Internal Revenue. We came to an agreement in our committee with respect to the appropriation of funds to be made, but I wonder sometimes after we are through with our hearings, after we mark up our bill and after we reread the volume of interrogations and responses that have come from the men at the head of these departments, whether we can feel that we as a committee are completely and wholly right in the judgment we have finally made. That again is something that only time can tell.

Rather than have the forward-looking, progressive program of the Internal Revenue Service altered or changed, I for one would be willing, if it is found proper, and the need can be demonstrated, that we revise our ideas about the appropriation to that agency. If they do demonstrate a further important advance in the program they have laid out, we may be willing to say that it is worth the money and supplement what has been allowed them in this bill.

I am not saying here, and I do not mean to imply, that the judgment of the committee has been faulty. I joined in that judgment freely, but I do believe, again, that only time can tell in a great operation like the Internal Revenue Service whether our judgment of their requests for funds has been completely right.

They, too, have on foot a decentralization program. According to the testimony before our committee it is working very well. It is expected that as time goes on and this program is perfected it will prove to be a very important and very much worthwhile move in the operation of collecting the taxes in this Nation.

I want to talk a little now, about the technological advances that have been made by certain other departments. We have a very curious list of agencies under the Treasury Department. Sometimes when I look at what comes under the Treasury of the United States I wonder how in the world they can possibly be related to that department of Government. But we have there the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. I know this because I have all my life been in a position to know something about what goes on in the graphic arts industries. The plant and equipment of the Bureau of Engraving, for many, many long years, and this is not a political statement, because it has persisted through Democratic and Republican administrations, has been one of the oldest, most unmodern, behind-the-eight-ball printing plants in the entire world. They have been using machinery and equipment down there as late as 6 years ago that had been junked for as much as 25 years by industrial concerns outside of Government doing substantially the same type of business as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing does for its Government customers.

However, under the leadership of our two chairmen and the other members of our subcommittee, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has entered upon a program of modernization. They have come lately under the directorship of a man who is practical, who has been with that agency for a great number of years, who as far as I know has no political affiliations, and who is heart, soul, body, and mind dedicated to making the Bureau of Engraving and Printing a thoroughly modern and economical operation of this Government.

It has been the practice down there for years to print dollar bills and \$10 bills and even \$100—I suppose—bills on a little sheet of paper 12 faces up, whereas almost everybody in the world in this kind of work has for a long while been printing like material 32 faces up. You can easily understand what the economy is going to be in the operation of that agency when they really get into full stride, and they are making excellent progress now. The committee was given a demonstration of some of the results they have obtained. They are up to printing a pretty good article 18 faces up instead of 12, but they are also having a machine designed and built which will print the currency of the United States just as well as it has ever been printed, that will print the money by new machines and by new methods, which will cut the cost of the operation so vastly that there is little need to even make a forecast of what the savings might be. That is a very happy situation, indeed, and I am very glad to have had some part in the discussions that have led to this change.

There has been some discussion—going back to the Internal Revenue Service—as always happens when this bill or any other appropriation bill comes into the form of a report, of the figures contained in the bill. There is a great deal of conversation that gets back to the members of the committee, which sometimes informs us about things which strangely enough, although we are members of the committee, we have never heard of. It seems there is a feeling somewhere along the line that a misunderstanding was created either by statements made to the committee or by the committee's understanding of those statements that in some way the funds that should have been dedicated to increasing the force of internal-revenue agents might have been used in a way which was not intended. I will not say misappropriated because that could not happen. There has been a statement made in our report which I think is well taken, and I think the departments and agencies for whom we appropriate in this committee can afford to read this statement and take it to heart. This is with reference to the Internal Revenue Service, and it is just this portion of it which I want to read:

At the time of the current hearings, only 289 new agents had been added to the rolls. This is not to disparage some very beneficial practical changes in the basic plans for employee utilization, but rather to require that programs for the expenditure of funds should

be more firm before being presented to the committee.

That is one of the great difficulties this committee has to overcome through long interrogation of witnesses who appear before us, and finally by consultation among ourselves as to the decision that should be made, in writing the bill to bring before the House. All in all, of the agencies that come before us, I feel there has been a very great and very salutary improvement in their attitudes toward the operation of their departments and their departmental functions.

I believe that because of the earnestness and sincerity with which every member of this subcommittee approaches the committee work, the agencies for whom we appropriate have taken on an attitude that is desirable. That what the people of the United States want of those agencies and what we of the Congress want is just better work—in less time—for less money. That objective is taken very seriously, I feel sure, by the devoted men who head up the agencies and departments with which our subcommittee deals.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN].

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, when the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, chairman of the Treasury-Post Office Subcommittee on Appropriations, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD], former chairman of the subcommittee, have finished with their remarks, there is little left for other members of the committee to say. They do a thorough job explaining the bill.

We miss GORDON CANFIELD, and my prayers are that the Supreme Architect of the Universe will see fit to restore his health and that in a short time he will be back with us.

I doubt if in the history of the Congress a more astute and able man than the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has ever served as chairman of any committee. It is an inspiration to work under this very able and fair gentleman.

Now, Mr. Chairman, while we are recognizing the ability of our own colleagues let us extend this recognition to personnel in Federal agencies. Personally, I have never considered it distasteful to hand out a bouquet now and then to department heads when they have rendered a distinguished service to our country. So, I want to commend Postmaster General Summerfield for what in my opinion has been one of the finest jobs ever done by a department head. In my opinion, Postmaster General Summerfield and his able staff have put into effect more beneficial reforms in the Post Office Department in the past 2 years than were put into effect during the previous 20 years. I believe that the record will bear my claim out that the Post Office Department is now being operated by businessmen, and what they have accomplished is a matter of record.

Mr. Chairman, I want to repeat what I have said many times before, and that is that I cannot understand why the Congress refuses to increase postal rates

so that the postal service may be placed on a self-supporting basis. I can see no reason for the Federal Government to continue subsidizing tens of thousands of American businesses which operate solely for a return on their investment. My own business in Louisiana is receiving a substantial subsidy from the Post Office Department in that I am permitted to use the mails in advertising my business at a cost far below what it costs the postal service, and this is also true at the end of the month when I use first-class mail to send out my monthly statements. If postal rates were adjusted upward, it would be very easy for me to absorb the increase. I think the same thing applies to many millions of businesses that are being subsidized by the Federal Government through the Post Office Department.

I would not be as complimentary as I am to Postmaster General Summerfield and his staff if it were not for the fact that I realize that almost every move they make in favor of economy meets with criticism. I believe I would be safe in saying that much of the criticism comes from Members of Congress. For instance, in the past 25 months the Post Office Department has discontinued 1,861 fourth-class post offices, and in all probability there were protests made on every decision to close an office.

Now, what are the results from closing 1,861 post offices in 47 of the 48 States? Mail service has been greatly improved and at the same time a saving of \$2,700,000 has been effected.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to support the Post Office Department in all of its programs to improve mail service and effect savings. I believe the American people will eventually approve of the Post Office Department's program to close fourth-class post offices when they are convinced mail service can be given at a very substantial savings.

During the hearings I asked the Postmaster General what the first-class postage rate would be today if the Congress had authorized that first-class postage be increased according to the cost index. The Postmaster General answered "about 6 cents." I then asked the Postmaster General when Congress last authorized an increase in the first-class postage rate. The General answered "in 1932."

So, in reality, it has been 22 years since we have authorized an increase in first-class postage rates. Had we followed the cost index, the rate would now be 6 cents, whereas the postal authorities are asking for first-class postage rates to be increased to only 4 cents. I hope that I am given an opportunity to vote for this postal rate increase. I am thoroughly convinced that when this matter is properly presented to the people in my district, they will commend me for my action.

Before I leave the Congress, either voluntarily or involuntarily, I hope that I may know why the Congress refuses to take a businesslike approach to so many of the matters where the taxpayers' money is concerned. Without a doubt, we could put the postal service on a self-supporting basis without doing any harm whatsoever to a single individual or busi-

ness firm. Why we do not do it is a mystery to me. We should not lose sight of the fact that when the Post Office Department operates with a deficit it is the taxpayers' money which makes up that deficit. So, by increasing postal rates, not only would the deficit be eliminated but those using the mails would pay for the service. Furthermore may I say that before I leave Congress I hope that the Congress in its wisdom will adopt legislation which will permit the Postmaster General to adjust postal rates as is done in many other countries. I shall not take the line of least resistance and agree with some of my constituents that they should be subsidized. Rather I shall face the issue and point out to them that they would actually save money if they would endorse a plan to put the Post Office Department on a self-supporting basis, and if you please, make needed reforms in other Federal agencies.

Mr. Chairman, there is one other matter that I would like to mention briefly, and that is the program of the lease-purchase contracts. On this program we are permitting Federal agencies to do indirectly what they are prevented from doing directly, and that is to have buildings erected for purchase by the Government.

For instance, the Post Office Department, or for that matter, other agencies, may cause to be built on Government-owned land a building and then agree to pay an annual rent of so much for a period of 25 years, and at the end of 25 years, the building automatically becomes the property of the Federal Government. We have established before the committee that when the Government enters into one of these lease agreements, the agreement cannot be canceled. The Government enters into a firm contract to purchase and at the end of 25 years, the Government has paid for the building and takes title. See testimony on page 221 of the hearings and you will find that the department heads admit they are buying the buildings on an installment basis. Now, under such an arrangement, and notwithstanding the fact that it is claimed that the annual payments are made out of the rent allowance, the Government is paying from two and one-half to three times more for the buildings on the lease purchase basis than it would pay if the Government entered into a direct building program and constructed these buildings out of a direct appropriation.

On the lease-purchase agreement, the landlord must build the building on Government-owned land and he is permitted to include in the lease-purchase agreement 4 percent interest on the investment, whereas the Government could borrow money at 2½ percent. He is permitted to include municipal and State ad valorem tax, which in many instances would be in excess of 4 percent per annum on the investment, whereas the Government pays no ad valorem tax on its buildings. He is permitted to include all fire and other types of insurance, whereas the Government does not carry insurance on its own buildings, and, for that matter, various other expenses are included.

So, I repeat, under this system, the Government is buying buildings on an installment basis and at the end of 25 years they will have paid, in all probability, 2½ to 3 times as much for the buildings as they would have paid had the Congress authorized such a construction and appropriated funds for construction.

The trend in government is very definitely toward this type of program and, for that matter, this trend extends into the proposed highway construction system. If we pass laws that permit this program to be put into effect, then in just a few years we will have another public debt of maybe tens of billions of dollars of which the public will not be aware. Now, as far as I am concerned, if we must build highways and Federal buildings, we should do so with a direct appropriation and not take it out from under the public debt.

So, I repeat, if we permit this trend to continue we will have another public debt that is hidden from the public, and it may equal in dollars the public debt that is now listed on the Treasury's statement.

I recommend that the membership take a very, very close look at this lease purchase agreement that is now breaking out in many Federal agencies, because it is true that in a short time we will have a hidden public debt maybe equal to the public debt that we observe on the Treasury statement.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The gentleman is bringing up a point that probably should have more consideration of the House and the Congress than it has had. But there is one question that occurs to me in conjunction with that. We have today existing throughout the country, particularly in the Post Office Department as a very good example, old, dilapidated buildings, buildings for which the construction of new ones were authorized as far back as the thirties. But we postponed because of the fiscal problems of the Government and the Nation in the thirties, then postponed further by reason of World War II. Then we provided for the purchase of land and the acquisition of sites, but then again the construction of buildings was postponed due to the Korean war. Now, you have to have these facilities. It seems to me that the Congress unless it does proceed by way of these purchases must make up its mind that it is going to provide funds for the actual construction of buildings. We cannot just delay construction of these buildings any longer. I think we have a horn of the dilemma there as to which is the right way to proceed, though we have to proceed one way or the other pretty quick.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman. Why do we not face up to the issue, because you are doing by indirection what you are not permitted to do by law, and that is to draw plans and specifications, get an individual to build a building on Government-owned property, then pay him what we refer to as

a rental but what in reality is an annual installment on the purchase agreement. If this carries over into the highway program and other agencies, we will very definitely have a hidden public debt that may be truly alarming.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I agree with the observation that the gentleman makes, but I do not think we can avoid facing up to the responsibility of doing something in these areas. If we do not do it directly, then the only alternative is to take the lease-purchase agreement, because certainly we have got to do something, and in many of these areas today we are doing nothing.

Mr. PASSMAN. If you will read the testimony in the hearings, you will find that the Department heads testified that they are actually purchasing these buildings on an installment basis, and when you take into account the many items that the landlords are permitted to include in the lease-purchase agreements, I assure the gentleman that in 25 years we will have paid from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times as much for the buildings as we would have paid had the Congress made a direct appropriation.

Mr. SCUDDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SCUDDER. I believe the gentleman is a little extravagant in his figures. The Lease-Purchase Act came before the Committee on Public Works, and it had a thorough discussion on the floor. Rather than 25 years being the rule for purchase, it is rather the exception. The law provides that you can pay from 10 to 25 years in order to purchase these buildings under a lease-purchase contract. Now, there was a question raised as to the taxes that you were going to be compelled to pay on the buildings while they were under private ownership, but again the committee looked thoroughly into that, and there is a cry throughout the entire country that we have too much Federal property off the local tax rolls, and this cannot make a shock on the town or the community in which the building might be located. It provides that the town would be collecting the taxes for a service in the town that the Government was using. So, there are several sides to the question. It is not a loss. The money you pay for taxes to the local government is not wasted. You are simply paying it back into another governmental agency.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman. That type of thinking is getting us off the right track. And, I may say that I am on the conservative side rather than the side of being extravagant, because I am familiar with situations where you have municipal and State ad valorem tax, and I know in some instances you pay a tax equivalent to the assessed value of your property every 20 years. I repeat, I think I am on the conservative side when I state that you will pay from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times as much for buildings purchased on the lease-purchase program. If we go too far on such programs, we will have a tremendous hidden public debt. Am I correct in saying that these buildings that I am referring to must be

built on Government-owned property and the Government takes title in 25 years?

Mr. SCUDDER. No.

Mr. PASSMAN. That was established in our testimony.

Mr. SCUDDER. It does not have to be built on Government property. The Government takes title to it after a 20-year period, which would be the usual contract. I believe Congress must look very thoroughly into the way this law operates, because it could turn out badly. But, I think it can operate very beneficially toward bringing about a building program throughout the country without doing any particular damage to the Federal Government and still give us buildings that we can occupy while they are being paid for.

Mr. PASSMAN. Of course, we are not pursuing that policy in the District, where we are permitted to erect public buildings. This is one place where we are building because the Congress appropriates money for public building.

Mr. SCUDDER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take a few minutes to compliment our distinguished chairman, Mr. VAUGHAN GARY, for the splendid job he has done on the appropriation bill for the Departments of Treasury and Post Office and the various bureaus and divisions within those agencies. Also I wish to express my sorrow that our distinguished colleague on this side of the House, the ranking minority member of the committee [Mr. CANFIELD], is unable to be with us today because of illness.

I concur in the statement of the gentleman who preceded me that our chairman, Mr. VAUGHAN GARY, and our ranking minority member, Mr. GORDON CANFIELD, know as much about the work of these two departments as can possibly be known by Members of Congress. I have seen them differ, but always their differences were honest.

This bill comes before us with a unanimous report. Our differences were compromised in the subcommittee. We had some differences of opinion with Department heads on various items in the bill. Time will confirm our wisdom or lack of wisdom in composing the differences and in making the cuts which we made.

I think our Postmaster General has done and is continuing to do a good job under conditions beyond his control. I realize there are some conditions under which he has to work that are not conducive to the most efficient and effective dispatch of the mail.

For many years postmasters of this country have been under political patronage. Some people think that is bad, some think it is good. Evidently the Congress some time ago thought it was bad, for it proceeded to transfer the postmasterships from the political patronage system to Civil Service. I disagree with that, and I think time has proven those responsible were entirely wrong. The postmasters are out there on the firing lines to administer the di-

rectives of the Postmaster General, who is a Cabinet officer of the President serving at the time.

Our present situation I regard as particularly bad because we had 20 years of postmaster appointments under one political party. If any Republican ever got an appointment as postmaster in that 20 years, I never heard of it, yet a portion of that time we were operating under the same merit system we are operating under now.

I hesitate to admit, being a Republican, that all the merit is in the Democratic Party.

Anyway, there are a few things I would like to have made clear now, and I think every Member of Congress deserves to have these points clarified. I know it will be helpful to you, and I say this without malice or temper toward anyone. I say it because I want an honest and frank look at this situation.

Many of you perhaps have had the experiences such as I have had. I get letters every day from folks who think I should be able to pick a postmaster up and set him out and say, "That's it." I have people expecting to get around the civil service laws, or not understanding them. I explain to these people that this is a country of laws, and I thank God it is a country of laws. We have the proper procedures to follow in forcing people employed in public life to conform and live under those laws.

But that answer just simply does not satisfy everyone. Of course, I know most people know better, but a few are still insistent upon my going around the law and setting those postmasters out.

You may ask, if they were hired under the merit system legally and honestly, how could they all be Democrats? That is pretty hard for me to explain. I have to admit that the carryover postmasters are all Democrats. I would like to ask when that law was passed and I wonder if everyone involved realized what was being put under civil service. Can the chairman of the committee answer that for me?

Mr. GARY. I will say to the gentleman the postmasters were placed under the civil service by Public Law 720 of the 75th Congress, and they may not be removed except for cause under the provisions of that law.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. They may not be removed except for cause. Now, Mr. Chairman, does that mean I can say, "Well, he is a Democrat, and he ought to be taken out." Would that be a sufficient cause?

Mr. GARY. The fact that a man is a Democrat would be cause for putting him in office but not for taking him out of office.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Is this not the trouble, that these postmasters went in because they were Democrats, and as soon as they got in, they went under civil service and those who started in as political appointees suddenly under civil service became nonpolitical? If the original postmaster recruitment system had been under an actual merit system, there might

be more merit in preserving the merit system when it comes to getting them out again, is that not correct?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. There is no question at all but that these postmasters are loyal Democrats. They had to be loyal Democrats to get the appointments. From being Democrat partisans they are not likely to turn overnight into non-partisans or into Republicans. So they are the same good Democrats today that they were when they were put into office. Many of them would like to see the Republican Post Office Department fail, to see the Eisenhower administration fail. Some would like to see inefficiency in the dispatching of the mail.

There are some good, honest Democrats, of course. But those who are not above the playing of shady politics are the ones likely to do things calculated to embarrass the Eisenhower administration. They are doing it every day. Their efforts are seriously retarding the efficiency of the Post Office Department.

I think the men who are charged with carrying out the orders of the Postmaster General should be under the patronage system, and should be of the same political faith so that they can sincerely try to make that Department of Government succeed instead of trying to make it fail and embarrass the administration.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I was not going into the political angle of this thing, but although the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] explained the situation he did not go one step further and say that those who were in office when the act to which the gentleman referred was passed, were given permission to take what is known as a noncompetitive examination, and if they qualified under that noncompetitive examination, then they were permitted to stay in those positions. It just worked out that this House and the other body approved legislation which permitted that sort of thing.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. That was at a time when both the House and Senate were overwhelmingly Democratic.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. GARY. Is it not true that since the adoption of the act, every postmaster now is required to take a civil-service examination? The Civil Service Commission gives this examination, and they submit to the Post Office Department the names of the three men who stand the highest in the examination. Then, the Post Office Department is permitted to select one of those three for the postmastership.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The only thing that I was trying to explain was that those who were in office during the 75th Congress, when the act was passed, were permitted to stay in those jobs if they passed a noncompetitive examination, and those same postmasters are there now unless for some reason they have been removed or separated from the service or retired.

Mr. GARY. Some of them may be out. This was a long time ago, and I

dare say many of them are out, but unquestionably some of them are still in office.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is right. The gentleman is correct, but after that act was passed, then from there on they are required to take a competitive civil-service examination.

Mr. GARY. That is right.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. May I impose upon the distinguished gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] for about 2 minutes to tell us how we can remove postmasters from their present positions? I would like to have that in the RECORD.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not know of any way by which you can remove any postmaster who is presently in his position except and unless he has violated the law in some respect. He cannot be removed for a political reason, if that is what the gentleman is asking about.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. That would require an investigation based on charges which would stand up under investigation by the Civil Service Commission and possibly by a court of law. Is that correct?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think that is a fair statement.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman from Kansas. I believe you are a past chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, is that not correct?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. And you are the ranking member now?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct, I am the ranking minority member.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. I would like to ask the distinguished former chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service whether it is not true that the investigation of a postmaster to see whether charges would be warranted would be made by Civil Service employees appointed and holding office under the system that we have just described?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Those investigations are conducted by officials of the Civil Service Commission. That is correct.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. In other words, you are trying to move Democrats who want to hold their offices, and you are using Democrats to investigate them and remove them. In my opinion it is a complete whitewash and amounts to nothing more.

Mr. CRETELLA. The facts are that 80 percent of the inspectors are Democrats.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. You are lucky if you can find a Republican among them. I would vote for a bill tomorrow to put postal appointments on a bipartisan basis. That could be done in a way that would be equitable. I know it would be in the best interests of the Post Office Department. The present arrangement constitutes one of the biggest headaches that I have. I have responsibility without authority, and that makes it much worse.

Now, I think that is enough of the time of the committee on that particular point.

I did want to talk a little more about the bill. There are a few items in the bill in which I was very interested. We did leave money to be used for uniforms for carriers. I am happy that was left in. I hope it will prove adequate and I think it will.

Under the Treasury Department in this bill comes the Bureau of the Mint. For many, many years there has been underway a study as to what should be done about making the Bureau of the Mint a more efficient operation. We are presently halting the minting of coins at San Francisco. I think there will be continued there an operation for metal refining purposes. We have some very efficient employees there, who I hope can be placed somewhere else. It is a small mint, operating very inefficiently since it is old and substandard.

We have a mint in Philadelphia which is not operating at top capacity. In fact, we can make coins in the Denver mint and ship them to the east coast cheaper than we can make them in Philadelphia. The mint in Denver is our most modern and most efficiently operated mint.

A few years ago a survey was made with a view to relocating the mint. It was generally decided at that time that there would be one mint, modernized to the nth degree, and it should be placed near the center of population. I know that Treasury and mint officials considered locating that mint near Indianapolis. It looked as though, when the war came on, that we would build the new mint there. I hope that study will be continued, in view of the fact that Indiana is in the center of commerce, transportation, and population in the United States.

There is one important part of our program with which I am greatly concerned. That is port security, coming under the Coast Guard which is also under the Treasury. Port security may be the most neglected part of our national security program. I do hope that during the next year a thorough study will be made of our port security program and that definite, accurate, and sufficient means of bringing that program and that definite accurate, and place of responsibility in our national security effort may be accomplished.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. I have interrupted the gentleman in a very fine speech because I wanted to express my own concern and seek reassurance concerning the cut in the appropriations for the Coast Guard. I noticed on page 6 of the report that the recommended appropriation is \$153,750,000, a decrease of \$250,000 in the estimates and a decrease of \$2,059,300 as compared to 1953. I have noted that the reason advanced is that fewer numbers of personnel will be separated in 1956. I would like to ask the gentleman if he could assure me that, notwithstanding the decrease in appropriation it will not in any sense

lessen the effectiveness of the Coast Guard on the Great Lakes.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I think I can give the gentlewoman reasonable assurance that the Coast Guard will have everything it has requested for operation on the Great Lakes.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. GARY. May I say to the gentlewoman from Illinois that it will not effect the Coast Guard in any way. The only cut the committee made in requests was \$250,000, which simply struck out some additional personnel that they requested for the operation of airplanes. We felt they could absorb that personnel without any difficulty.

The cut of \$2 million to which the gentlewoman referred is a cut they requested themselves. They will not need the money in 1956 for the reason that they are not going to separate as many people from service next year as they did this year. This appropriation is based upon the fact that their present strength will be maintained rather than decreased. Had they continued to separate military personnel from the service they would have needed this money for separation pay, terminal leave, and so forth.

Mrs. CHURCH. I thank the gentleman for this reassurance.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I have concluded my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WILSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the Coast Guard is in the difficult position of having to serve two masters—the Defense Department and the Treasury Department. In wartime, the Coast Guard operates under Navy control, and in peacetime under the Treasury. The Defense Department sets its pay scales, Treasury directs its operations, and the Public Health Service is supposed to take care of its medical needs.

Under this devious jurisdiction, medical care for dependents of Coast Guard personnel is vague, indifferent, and almost nonexistent.

Efforts have been made in the past to improve this situation, which I am informed, is a prime cause for low reenlistments of Coast Guard personnel.

The Coast Guard must be included in the new Defense Department's medical care bill, or separate arrangements must be made to care for Coast Guard personnel and dependents at any service hospital. As a valued and important member of our national defense team, the Coast Guard deserves equal status with other branches of the armed services.

Under unanimous consent, I include an article on the subject from the San Diego Evening Tribune.

CHANGES SOUGHT IN HOSPITAL CARE—REPORT HITS COAST GUARD MEDIC SETUP

(By John Bunker)

Although San Diego has 2 Navy hospitals, Coast Guard personnel here must travel 600 miles to obtain hospital care at Government expense.

Their families, at the same time, are not eligible for much of the medical care extended to dependents of Navy men and, to

some extent, even to Navy civilian employees.

The strange situation of local Coast Guard fliers and sailors traveling more than half way along the State of California for hospital care when service hospitals are right in their own backyard is highlighted by a report on medical care for the Armed Forces just released by the Hoover Commission.

REORGANIZATION URGED

The commission has urged a drastic reorganization of the Government hospital system for more efficient operation and better care of service people.

It also urges medical care for coast guardsmen at the nearest military hospitals.

A San Diego-based Coast Guard plane recently flew a sick sailor from a Navy landing craft at San Clemente Island for emergency treatment at the naval hospital here. Some weeks ago a Coast Guard plane made a 1,400 mile flight to Mexico to bring back a badly injured man from a Navy ship.

Such flights are routine work for plane crews of the Coast Guard's Search and Rescue section here.

SAN FRANCISCO NEAREST

But if a coastguardsman needs anything but the most urgent medical care, he must go to the nearest United States Public Health Service Hospital in San Francisco.

Dependents of Coast Guard men are not admitted to Navy hospitals.

Denial of Navy medical facilities to Coast Guard personnel is a result of this service being a function of the Treasury Department rather than of the Navy, under which it operates only in time of war.

Capt. William B. Scheibel, commander, San Diego Coast Guard base, calls this hospital set-up "an impractical arrangement that makes for loss of valuable working time for personnel and an expense and inconvenience for all hands."

The Hoover Commission is of like mind. It proposes that United States Public Health Service hospitals be closed and that Coast Guardsmen and United States Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel and dependents be treated by military hospitals until a Federal medical insurance plan can be put into effect for them.

Scheibel believes that denial of Navy facilities to Coast Guard officers and enlisted men is one phase of "an inadequate medical program which tends to discourage Coast Guard reenlistments." Adequate medical care, he asserts, is as important as pay raises to keep good men in the services.

"For the sake of efficiency and the fullest use of our personnel," he says, "it would be much more logical to give the Coast Guard access to medical facilities requiring a minimum amount of travel time and time lost from duty."

WORSE IN HONOLULU

This situation, he says, assumes ridiculous proportions at some bases like that in Honolulu, where the Coast Guard station is next door to an Army hospital which admits CG men only for extreme emergency treatment.

There are two United States Public Health Service hospitals on the Pacific coast; at San Francisco and Seattle.

Scheibel emphasizes Coast Guardsmen do not object to treatment or standard of services at these hospitals, free to all CG ranks on active duty. They do object to traveling 600 miles when they could be getting the same treatment right in San Diego.

They feel service and facilities given them are equal to those in Army, Navy, and Air Force institutions.

MEASURE "SCUTTLED"

Representative GEORGE P. MILLER, Democrat, of California, asserted in a recent speech before the House Armed Services Committee that a bill to equalize medical care for Coast Guardsmen and their dependents with those of the other military services was scuttled

by the Defense Department for fear it would put a greater burden on already-crowded Navy hospitals.

In the field of medical care for dependents, coastguardsmen here feel Congress can extend them more consideration.

They have found the United States Public Health Service hospital in San Francisco will admit children but only if a room is open and if a staff doctor is available with experience in pediatrics.

MUST PAY OWN FARES

Travel to and from the hospital is at the expense of dependents, a factor which forces most of them to seek private medical care here. No maternity care is provided anywhere by the Government for Coast Guard dependents, there being no facilities for obstetric care at United States Public Health Service hospitals.

Maternity and pediatrics care is one of the major activities in the dependents medical program at San Diego Navy hospitals.

In one respect, coastguardsmen feel they are well taken care of by the United States Public Health Service setup. There is a United States Public Health Service dentist stationed at the base full time and a daily clinic for first-aid cases and minor medical treatment.

About 200 men are stationed at San Diego Coast Guard Base. An average of 800 are stationed at Long Beach Headquarters of the 11th Coast Guard District, and on Coast Guard planes and cutters operating from there.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the chairman of our committee and the other members who have preceded me for a fine presentation, and also express my regrets that the able ranking minority member of this committee is incapacitated and unable to take part in this fine presentation to which he contributed so greatly.

Mr. Chairman, as a new Member of Congress it was a wonderful experience for me to serve on the Appropriations Committee. The experience was particularly helpful and pleasant to me with respect to my appointment to the subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office Departments and my participation in the hearings which resulted in the proposed legislation before the House at this time.

The pleasantness and helpfulness of my experience was due to the members of the committee representing both the minority and majority. I was most impressed by the efficient and pleasant method with which the chairman of the committee presided over the hearings. Subsequent to the questioning of the witnesses by the chairman and the other members of the committee when the questioning got down to myself there was very little, if anything, I could add to the testimony or evidence in support of the appropriation legislation. The bill as presented to the House is a compromise readily agreed to unanimously by all members of the committee as it well should be, for it is in connection with administrative branches of our Government whose functions are historically considered proper functions and obligations of the Federal Government.

The appropriation is most amply substantiated by the testimony presented. The refusal to make appropriation

requested by various departments is documented by evidence rather than documented by lack of evidence.

There are certain points which I would like to call the attention of the House in connection with the appropriation which I deem germane to a consideration of this legislation. The President's budget message when compared with testimony in support of the appropriation with respect to the Post Office Department reminds me of the old story that the difference between a good lawyer and a legal genius is that a good lawyer will ask a client to give him the facts and then he will determine what the law is, while the legal genius will tell a client that he desires to discover what the law is and then will tell the client the facts.

I feel that the administration should be complimented because if the old story is true, there are a number of legal geniuses in the administration. At least with respect to those attorneys charged with interpreting the national debt limit.

During the hearings upon the Post Office's requested appropriation, much testimony was introduced concerning Government construction contracts under so-called lease-purchase agreements.

The testimony discloses that these so-called lease-purchase contracts are a complete misnomer. They are plainly and simply construction contracts payable over a period of years and not leases.

A lease in legal connotation always carries with it the power in the lessor to abandon the lease and subject himself to damages, depending upon the amount of rent the lessee is able to secure from someone else.

The evidence discloses that under these so-called lease-purchase agreements, the Government is obligated to pay not only the complete construction costs of the building which is to be erected upon Government-owned property but also local real-estate taxes and insurance premiums.

I have no quarrel with, as a matter of fact I favor, a public-construction program and I have no quarrel with the administration's labeling a construction program a rental program, but when the misnomer creates an added expense to the taxpayer, I feel I must object.

The misnomer in this case creates two additional expenses. It makes the Federal Government liable for local real-estate taxes. In six post-office buildings contemplated under this program, it is estimated that these local real-estate taxes will amount to \$25,661.

I have no objection to the Government bearing its fair share of local taxation, but I do object to the Government paying local real-estate taxes through a private real-estate man and that is the case under the lease-purchase program.

Secondly, under the lease-purchase program the Government pays insurance premiums to insure against public liability resulting from an operation of a Government building by a private individual.

Obviously these two items create an added expense to the Government which

would not be the case if the lease-purchase agreements were properly labeled.

The second point that concerns me is testimony disclosing an apparent feeling among the administration officials that narcotics is a matter principally of local concern rather than a grave national question. As a matter of fact, the testimony before our committee discloses that narcotics is most interstate in character. The testimony discloses that if the field of narcotics is not of national concern, then the constitutional provision delegating to the Federal Government jurisdiction over interstate commerce is meaningless. The testimony before the committee with respect to narcotics discloses that almost all, if not all, of the narcotics illicitly peddled in the United States is generated through interstate commerce or international commerce. The testimony discloses that where a State in the interest of local enforcement of this problem increases its penalties the bulk activities in peddling narcotics goes to another State. Obviously, with such a situation, it is the Federal Government's prime responsibility to attempt to control the illicit peddling of narcotics rather than one of local concern.

Information, not presented to the committee but which I received subsequent to the hearings before the committee, discloses a dangerous disregard of the administration's responsibilities in the narcotics field. In an investigation conducted in Chicago, Ill., it was revealed that although the Federal Bureau of Narcotics in Chicago keeps records of each addict coming into the office, the records do not indicate whether the addict was a veteran or if the addiction was started in the armed services.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Illinois, a new member appointed to the Committee on Appropriations, making his first speech to the House as a member of that committee. That is a correct statement, is it not?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman is making a very powerful presentation, and I have listened with special interest to what he has said in relation to narcotics, because that is a matter of primary importance in the minds of all Americans. I have been very much concerned with the large importation of narcotics into the United States that we know is coming from Communist sources, and I have been concerned as to whether or not the Bureau of Narcotics and the customs service have received the appropriations that will enable them to meet this dastardly attempt on the part of the Communists to increase the importation of narcotics and to make more addicts of narcotics in the United States. We all know that the customs service is really the first line of defense to guard against it. Last year the guards were removed. They represented one of the important elements of inspection. I

wondered if the gentleman was going to make any observation concerning weakening our protective services to our people against the importation of narcotics such as has taken place within the last few years.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. In my opinion, these budgets do not provide an appropriation sufficient to give our people the protection they need in the field of narcotics. In recent years the Bureau of Customs, according to the testimony, changed their method of inspection.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. Is it not true that this subcommittee allowed the Bureau of Customs and the Bureau of Narcotics every dime that they asked for, that we did not reduce their request at all?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. That is absolutely true. In this budget every dime that the Bureau of the Customs and Bureau of Narcotics requested was approved. The point that I am trying to bring out is this. In my opinion, to control effectively the illegal trade in narcotics there is a need of more Federal enforcement. I believe that the heads of the Bureaus of Customs and Narcotics are very capable men and doing an excellent job, but I believe somewhere, in the interest of economy, these officials have convinced themselves that narcotics is a matter for local concern. One of the most oft-heard excuses of an administrative official, whether he be a local administrative official or a Federal administrative official, is that a problem is not his responsibility, it is the responsibility of some other official. Here we have a problem of the gravest national concern, one that is obviously a national problem and one that properly comes within the scope of Federal jurisdiction. But in the testimony there is an apparent feeling among high administrative officials that, in the interest of economy and efficiency, the Federal Government should shirk this responsibility and leave it to the local law enforcement officers instead of asking for the amount of money needed properly to carry out the Federal Government's responsibility in this field.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Is it not true that quite frequently the Bureau of the Budget compels the agencies who are to appear before Congress to ask for a sum which may be inadequate, and that the amount that is requested and cleared through the Bureau of the Budget is not necessarily adequate to the purpose? In other words, quite frequently, the Bureau of the Budget will cut the request of the agency below an amount necessary effectively to carry out the purposes for which Congress passed the authorizing legislation so that even though the Appropriations Subcommittee may grant the entire amount requested by the agency, it still may not be the amount that is necessary fully to carry out their duties.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman clarified the point. I agree with the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] that the committee is not to blame; the committee has approved what was requested. But it is my understanding that in the Bureau of Customs, for example, when ships came in from abroad, especially from certain places where narcotics are grown, they used to have guards present who, in addition to inspecting the ship, searched members of the crew when they left the ship to see that they were not bringing narcotics in illegally. That is the way they detected attempts to bring in narcotics. Because of reductions in appropriations requested as submitted in the budget estimates the guard service had to be practically eliminated. That service was an important element in the detection of attempts illegally to bring narcotics into the United States.

Mr. MURRAY of Illinois. That is absolutely correct. That is a point that I was trying to bring out and I am glad that it was made so clear by our distinguished majority leader.

I should like to conclude by pointing out additional information that I received disclosing even greater evidence of a lack of interest of the administration in this very important field.

A perusal of the files of the Veterans' Administration hospitals conducted by staff members of the Crime Prevention Bureau of Chicago, which is doing very excellent work in this field at the local level, discloses that there was no information on alleged Korean veteran drug addicts in the Chicago area.

An interview with Dr. James Maddux of the United States Public Health Service, made by investigators of the Crime Prevention Bureau of Chicago, discloses that no information is kept in the office of the United States Public Health Service about the cause or whether the applicant is a veteran.

Drug addition among veterans is regarded as a non-service-connected disability, due to the soldier's own misconduct, and the veteran would not be eligible for treatment in veteran facilities. Those found guilty of drug addiction while in the service are given a dishonorable discharge.

About 12 veterans have applied for aid to the West Side Veterans' Administration Hospital in Chicago, and have been referred to the United States Public Health Service as they are not eligible for outpatient treatment. No record of names or addresses is kept of these veterans.

By these statements, I do not wish to create the impression that among veterans if the addiction is due to prolonged illness and treatment for a service-connected disability or surgery that veterans are denied treatment. These veterans, of course, are treated at Veterans' Administration hospitals. There are few of these, however.

When I consider the apparent lack of concern to this national problem, with the tremendous expense that the problem is causing us, both in the health and welfare of our community, and in plain and simple economics, our administration had better awaken itself and take some action in this field before we have another example of "too little and too late."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

(Mr. MURRAY of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SIEMINSKI].

(Mr. SIEMINSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIEMINSKI. Mr. Chairman, on this bill, I think we can say to the House that the hearings were good. The ideas submitted in the reports were plentiful. The attitude revealed was one of a definite desire to improve operations for the benefit of the taxpayer as well as to render him better and better service. So to Mr. GARY, the chairman; to Mr. CANFIELD, who is regrettably absent today; to Mr. PASSMAN, Mr. WILSON, Mr. JAMES, Mr. MURRAY of Illinois; and to the witnesses and clerks, I think good thanks are due.

It is a temptation, in considering this bill, to develop an attitude that we must act like businessmen in all regards; that is, to make sure that we create a surplus so that profits can be shown. It is good to act like businessmen in giving our people high wages, good hours, fine working conditions, adequate vacations, and so forth. However, in that businesslike attitude, there is one danger; and that is to insist that postal salaries come out of the profits or be justified in the cost of running the post office. That is like saying to the military that its pay should be geared to the profits that PX's can earn; it is to say that salary increases for the military are to be determined on the basis of PX profits, else they stay where they are.

It is like saying, as they do in Europe and in Asia, that tax collectors are to be given a percentage of the taxes they collect to justify their keep. That is not the American way. We have designated the Ways and Means Committee to make sure that there are enough funds in the Treasury to give all concerned working for Uncle Sam their fair share of that Treasury. I hope we have heard for the last time of the necessity of justifying a postal pay increase out of postal operations. It is un-American.

The dangers that H. R. 4876 seeks to avoid in our economy, as I see it, are, among others, shortages in Treasury funds, job scarcity, shortages in necessities, delayed communications, delayed transmission of goods, services and the mails, faulty and expensive cost accounting, unfair working conditions, and unfair pay scales.

The benefits that H. R. 4876, this bill, seeks to create for the Treasury and the Post Office are, among others, to make sure that money is in full flow to create jobs. As the Secretary of the Treasury

says, this is to be done whenever possible through private enterprise. It is our purpose in Government in this bill to make sure that jobs are at peak levels by keeping money, solid money, in full flow; money, like jobs, energizes people. With money and jobs we meet the needs in the life of our Nation; with it comes food, clothing, health, shelter, and education; with money and jobs we guarantee a growing and vibrant population thriving on a productive land.

We do not like to live in a vacuum, be it at home or with the world. That is why mail and the speedy delivery of it are so important. Around the world as well as at home, people want to be in communication with one another as quickly and inexpensively as possible. Like our daily papers, the mails must be on time to be of value and fully enjoyed.

I think the Bureau of Internal Revenue should be congratulated for the way it has encouraged the voluntary response in the payment of taxes in this country to keep going. This is one country in the world, outside of perhaps a few others, where tax collections are so completely and so voluntarily made. Abroad, as I said earlier, many tax collectors are given a percentage of the taxes they are able to collect. How can one trust a system of government that works that way? Our Bureau of Internal Revenue, through the years, has done well to preserve what is perhaps our most precious tradition; that is, trust in each other based on fair play.

With reference to the Bureau of Narcotics, what America needs, in my opinion, is more shine on the badges of our sheriffs all over the country. Sheriffs are our local law enforcement officials.

In the last 20 years, we have heard much about the FBI and other Federal Security and intelligence agents and very little about our sheriffs except in the movies in cowboy pictures. Perhaps it has been because of widespread interstate gangsterism and the growth of foreign threats that our sheriffs have been eclipsed as they were.

I hope, as tensions ease, that more and more credit for law enforcement will go to our sheriffs. It does now in Hudson County, N. J. There, as the hearings disclose, Sheriff Bill Flanagan is doing an outstanding job in law enforcement on all fronts, including narcotics.

I think the State of New Jersey merits the compliment paid it in the hearings; from its Supreme Court officials to its sheriffs, all have closed ranks on narcotics. They seem to have the narcotics problem under control, and I know, were he here, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] would share in paying tribute to them in that respect.

In closing, to my colleagues on the committee, and to each of the witnesses who appeared before us, congratulations for a job well done. I think the bill should pass.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I request this time to make two observations. I am sure the Postmaster Gen-

eral appreciates the splendid statements that have been made concerning the service he has rendered to the country during the brief period he has occupied this high Cabinet office. I want to join with them in expressing the view that the Postmaster General has made every effort in his power to improve the postal service and to run the Department as nearly as possible on a business basis as Government agencies can be managed.

I would like to inquire of the chairman of the committee with respect to the item minus \$69,117,000 in this bill. I notice that the Post Office Department made its request for an amount less than last year. I observe also the committee saw fit to reduce the total appropriation \$69,117,000. I notice there is a reduction of \$36 million in the operations and \$27 million in transportation. I have been under the impression the Postmaster General would make request only for such amount of funds as he deems necessary to properly run the Post Office Department. I would not want the service of the Department impaired because of lack of sufficient funds. I wonder why this cut of an extra \$69 million was made.

Mr. GARY. No; the gentleman is in error in his figures. The bill which the committee has presented reduces the request of the Post Office Department \$69,117,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. My main point is that it is much less than the Postmaster General asked for; is that correct?

Mr. GARY. Yes; that much less than he asked for.

Mr. REES of Kansas. What was the occasion for the reduction?

Mr. GARY. But the bill is only \$69,117,100 less than they had for fiscal year 1955. The Post Office Department requested approximately the same amount for 1956 that it had for 1955. So that it is not an additional cut. The basis for the cut which the committee has made is the fact that the Post Office Department has overestimated the volume of mail for the past 3 years. As a result, in 1954 they did not spend \$104 million which the Congress appropriated. It is estimated that they will have an unappropriated balance at the end of 1955 of \$52 million.

The committee considered, in view of the fact that they have overestimated the volume for the past 3 years, coupled with the fact that since the estimates were prepared the Postmaster General has issued an order discontinuing the so-called junk mail, which will tremendously decrease the volume, it was felt that a reasonable cut could be made, in view of that increased volume that was estimated at \$69 million.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thought it of importance for the committee to be informed why the reduction was made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON], for yielding me this 2 minutes in order to call attention to the fact that today is the 188th birthday anniversary of Andrew Jackson, a very great American, who became seventh President of the United States.

Just a short while ago, at the request of the Ladies Hermitage Association of Nashville, Tenn., I placed at the bronze statue a wreath. This tall man of tough fiber, tough mentally, physically and morally, became known as "Old Hickory." In these days of international contentions, international contentions growing out of a frustrated world seeking to fight its way back to economic health and security, I believe we can well afford to emphasize in our national character some of the traits of this stalwart statesman, some of the traits of character that made him great and keeps him great in the memory and in the heart of the Nation.

Again I thank the gentleman from Indiana for granting me this time.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. WILSON].

(Mr. WILSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. WILSON, on the subject of the Coast Guard.)

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, in advance of any final action on this appropriation bill, I would like to submit several vital questions which bear directly on the question of adequacy of funds to carry on the fight against illegal narcotics:

First. I am becoming increasingly alarmed by the menace of narcotic drug addiction in this country. I note a similar distress on the part of many of my colleagues in this House and in the Senate, manifested by the extremely large number of bills and resolutions seeking investigation of the narcotic problem. Since the Customs Service is the first line of defense against the smuggling of narcotic drugs, I would ask if, in the opinion of the subcommittee on appropriations, the Customs Service is being supplied with enough funds to prevent this smuggling?

Second. Were officials of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Customs questioned on this point? Do they feel they have sufficient funds to do an adequate enforcement job?

Third. If they had more money, could they do a better job?

Fourth. Are you aware that the attorney general of the State of New York stated a few days ago that the number of persons sentenced to prison for sale or possession of narcotics had risen nearly

50 percent in that State since 1951 and described these figures as grave and sensational?

Fifth. Is it true that appropriations at the Customs enforcement level would result in greater effectiveness than at other levels?

Sixth. Did your committee quiz officials of the Customs Bureau on the extent to which port security and internal security is affected by lack of Customs supervision of foreign vessels, by spot checks of the examination of passengers' baggage and other so-called calculated risks? Would you say that the security, health, and welfare of this country is being properly protected by the present method of enforcing the Tariff Act?

Seventh. With the threat of unconventional weapons being introduced by means of travelers carrying them in suitcases do you consider the present cursory examination of baggage a justified expedient?

Eighth. What percent of packets arriving by mail are being examined to verify their contents? Is not the small percentage of examination greatly increasing the odds in favor of the smuggler and providing limited protection to the honest importer? Could collections of revenue be increased by a more thorough processing?

Ninth. Do you consider the overall policies of the Customs Bureau consistent with our need for strong internal security?

Tenth. Has there been a record of infiltration into this agency by subversives or fellow travelers of the Communist line?

Eleventh. Did the Treasury Department influence of the late Harry Dexter White extend to the Customs Bureau? Are any of his associates in the Bureau?

Twelfth. Does the subcommittee consider that the management of this agency is such as is necessary to carry out the intent of Congress in the administration and enforcement of the tariff and other acts within the orbit of this agency?

Thirteenth. Has the subcommittee been in agreement with the Bureau of the Budget that enough funds have been requested that will make it possible for the Customs Service to carry out its functions?

Fourteenth. Has the subcommittee noted a serious impairment in the morale of employees?

Fifteenth. Would requests for supplemental funds be justified?

Mr. Chairman, I sincerely feel these questions should be answered in advance of final action on this measure.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

HOOVER COMMISSION PLAN TESTED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, the first Hoover Commission recommended that each agency of the Government reimburse the Post Office Department for the use of the mailing privileges used by such agencies. This recommendation was carried into effect by the passage of

Public Law 286, which was signed August 15, 1953. The committee report stated:

The objective of this legislation is in accordance with the recommendation of the Hoover Commission.

The Hoover Commission in January 1955 reported as follows:

A little over a year ago the Post Office Department was freed of bearing the entire cost of Government mail and the unrealistic deficit this had caused. The individual agencies now pay the Post Office about \$38 million a year. This is as it should be.

It is alarming to note, however, that to develop their usage figures so that they may reimburse the Post Office Department the agencies are spending almost \$3.8 million, equivalent to 10 percent of postage costs.

TEN-PERCENT INCREASE IN COST

That is an example of the results of a change that we made at the request of the Hoover Commission. Here is the same commission that requested the change to be made, the Congress made the change exactly as the commission requested, and the cost of taking the money out of 1 pocket and putting it into another pocket just on 1 item alone was \$3,800,000. That is a 10-percent increase.

I am not claiming it goes clear across the board; it will not; but if it were to go clear across the budget with a \$70 billion budget it would be an increase of \$7 billion a year instead of a decrease. Certainly in this particular instance it does mean a 10-percent increase per year, the carrying out of just one recommendation of the Hoover Commission. I hope that the Members of the House will carefully read, study, and consider all the recommendations of the Hoover Commission before agreeing to accept them. I believe you would come to feel as I do that were we to give the consideration to these recommendations that they deserve it would require all of our time and attention just for the Hoover Commission alone; we would not have time to do anything else. Every week we get volumes of mail and dozens and sometimes hundreds of recommendations. If we gave them the consideration they deserve, we would not have time for anything else.

I think we should keep in mind that in at least one instance—and possibly you know of others—a recommendation of the Hoover Commission itself that was carried out to the letter by Congress, complied with 100 percent, instead of saving money by the millions, actually cost 10 percent more to carry out the recommendation and we lost money by the millions. So I think we should carefully scrutinize the recommendations and suggestions they make to us when we realize that they are just as capable of making mistakes as any other group. In fact, it is almost a separate branch of government. They have 411 members on their staff and officials. That is almost as large as the House of Representatives. They have been off for months making investigations and holding hearings just as we Members of Congress do. They have people there with a conflict of interest with public interest, admittedly so. Those 411 are making reports back to the 435 here on the floor of this House and they are

making them so fast and so many of them that I doubt that we are capable of giving them the serious consideration they deserve.

I sincerely hope the Members will carefully weigh all these recommendations, because I am convinced that a large number of them, just like the one I cited, are certainly not in the public interest.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. Dawson], for a consent request.

(Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed at the action of the House Agricultural Committee in reporting out a measure that would continue a farm program that has proved, at a cost of billions of dollars, that it is not solving the farmer's problems, that it is contributing to mountainous surpluses, that is encouraging bad conservation practices, and that it is actually threatening the livelihood of a large segment of our farm people who must buy supported crops in their own farming operation.

No one can deny that our farm income has declined and is continuing to decline under the rigid price-support program. What then is the committee's solution? Continue the program.

Last session of Congress, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, we passed legislation to put the support program on a flexible basis between 82½ and 90 percent of parity. This program—the result of months of study and consultation—will not operate until the crops are in this fall. Now we are asked by a majority of the House Agricultural Committee to junk the program in favor of continuing the one we have—the program that costs taxpayers \$700,000 per day in storage alone and a program that has not stopped a continuing decline in farm income.

In other words, we are asked to accept a program that is failing—and failing at great expense—rather than try a program that has been developed after consultation with the best brains in agriculture.

Why should there be this fear of trying the limited flexible program we adopted last session of Congress?

A year ago—operating under a special provision of the rigid support law—the Secretary of Agriculture dropped the support price on dairy products and milk from 90 percent to 75 percent. What has been the effect of this action during the past 11 months?

The consumer has benefited. In 1954 per capita consumption of butter increased 5 percent, cheese consumption was up 3 percent, and the per capita consumption of fluid milk also rose. The major part of this rise in consumption of dairy products came during the latter part of the year, when the dairy industry's vigorous promotion program, coupled with somewhat reduced prices, resulted in the return of butter to many dinner tables. I am sure the resourcefulness of the industry, as exhibited by their sponsorship of the Disneyland

show over television, will not only result in a continued rise in the consumption of dairy products for the health of us all, but will in the near future bring supplies and demand in balance. With this program working, should we again return to rigid supports as advocated in H. R. 12?

The dairy farmer is benefiting. In January of 1955, according to the Department of Agriculture, the dairy farmers received 84 percent of parity for all milk—only 2 points below the level of last spring, when price supports were still pegged at 90 percent of parity. And the threat of a large overhanging surplus of Government-owned butter—a surplus that not only threatened the market price but might have led to a revolt on the part of consumers—is being diminished as Government stocks drop. The farmer's new market is not dependent upon the will of Congress. It is based on the firm foundation of consumer preference.

The taxpayer is benefiting. The Government is still buying some butter—7.5 million pounds in January. But in January 1954 the Government purchased 28 million pounds for storage. And in December, for the first time in 2 years, not 1 pound of butter was purchased by the Government. Compare the purchase record for the 11-month period the dairy industry has been operating under the lower parity formula, with purchases by the Government for storage during the previous 11-month period. Butter purchases down 100 million pounds, cheese down 71 million pounds, nonfat dry milk down 55 million pounds. During the same time, the Department increased the movement of Government-owned surpluses into consumption. This program is working out. Is now the time to change? Here is what the Secretary of Agriculture had to say:

Our study shows that raising the price of dairy products 5 percent (as proposed in H. R. 12) would increase milk production by a billion pounds, decrease consumption by a somewhat larger amount and cost the agency which undertook the operation approximately \$125 million.

Certainly, as the Secretary observed, now is not the time to rock the boat.

Let us give the Secretary a chance to put his program into operation. The current rigid support program is not doing the job. Its continuance threatens to wreck our farm economy through the building up of greater and greater surpluses or, as an alternate, the complete regimentation of the entire agricultural industry of the Nation.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); procurement of postal supplies and equipment; storage and repair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary be-

cause of utilization of such vehicles in the postal service; \$155 million: *Provided*, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 251), shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$3 million limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (1) of said act.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GARY: On page 15, line 24, after "68 Stat.", strike out "251" and insert in lieu thereof "521."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, this is merely a technical amendment correcting an error in the printing of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. COOPER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, has directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend

their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed, to be confined to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Monday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

REPORT OF RUBBER FACILITIES DISPOSAL COMMISSION

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the following testimony was presented March 10, 1955, before the Committee on Armed Services:

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, first I want to congratulate the chairman on the fine statement that he made. It clarifies the issues involved here.

RESOLUTION TO DISAPPROVE

Today at noon when the House meets I expect to introduce a resolution that the House of Representatives does not favor sale of the facilities that are recommended in the report of the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. It would have been introduced yesterday, except for the fact that the House was not in session.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, in connection with that I will say to the gentleman from Texas that under the law we have to consider it within 10 days.

Mr. PATMAN. And Mr. YATES—

The CHAIRMAN. We will call that resolution up in the morning.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. YATES has been designated by the chairman of the Committee on Small Business to speak for the Small Business Committee against this disposal program.

I think he would like to talk this afternoon, as he is not prepared right now, because his statement has not been finished, I mean has not been mimeographed.

The CHAIRMAN. In that connection, we will have to set him down for tomorrow morning.

Mr. PATMAN. All right. I would like to—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait one minute, now.

When you introduce your resolution, it will be referred to this committee by the House.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course, under the law it doesn't have to be acted upon by the Senate if it is disapproved in the House. One body controls in the matter if it acts contrary to what is recommended by the Commission.

Further, as I put out in my statement, it will be a privileged status and the committee will have a hearing on your resolution and will commence in the morning to consider it. When we reach a decision, we will report it to the House. And under the rules, it goes to the House and is called up and there is 10 hours general debate.

Mr. PATMAN. How many hours?

The CHAIRMAN. Ten hours general debate. It is only 1 hour if you are discharging the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, yes, that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. But when it gets into the House on the resolution, it will be 10 hours

general debate, half of it controlled by those of the committee who are opposed to the resolution and half for those for it.

In view of the fact that you are going to have a resolution, why not just wait until tomorrow morning?

Mr. PATMAN. And be heard on it?

The CHAIRMAN. And also Mr. YATES, and let the Commission go on, and let the Commission also comment on the resolution.

Mr. PATMAN. And I can be heard at that time?

The CHAIRMAN. Be heard tomorrow as the author of the resolution.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. You will get your chance.

Mr. PATMAN. My statement will not be long, probably not over 5 minutes. But I should be very glad to wait until a resolution is introduced.

The following testimony is self-explanatory:

H. R. 2882 AND REPORT OF RUBBER FACILITIES DISPOSAL COMMISSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Friday, March 11, 1955.

The committee met at 10 a. m., the Honorable CARL VINSON, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Let the committee come to order.

The purpose of the hearing this morning is to consider two resolutions. H. R. 170, introduced by Mr. PATMAN of Texas, and H. R. 171, introduced by Mr. DOYLE of California.

Mr. PATMAN.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Members of the committee, we have the pleasure this morning of having Mr. PATMAN, who is the chairman of the Small Business Committee.

Mr. PATMAN, we are delighted to have you over here this morning. Now, take the seat right there.

Mr. PATMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I shall make—

The CHAIRMAN. Wait 1 minute. Before you start, for the record, I want to find out—now, are you speaking in behalf of the Small Business Committee, and by direction, or are you speaking in your individual capacity as a member of the House?

Mr. PATMAN. I am speaking as a Member of the House, and as chairman of the Small Business Committee, and for a majority of the members of the Small Business Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, has it been brought up on the Small Business Committee?

Mr. PATMAN. We have not had an opportunity; yesterday at noon was the time that we were supposed to do it, but we could not do it yesterday at noon. We have not had time to have a meeting. But I was assured by a majority of the members of the committee that I could speak for them. Each, individually, gave me their assurance.

In addition to that, I conferred with the ranking member of the minority before I made any announcement.

The CHAIRMAN. How, in speaking on behalf of a majority, you mean by that you consulted your Democratic colleagues on the committee, and you are authorized to speak for that group?

Mr. PATMAN. Before I did anything, I conferred with the ranking member of the minority, as I usually do. And after conferring with him I conferred individually with other members.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. PATMAN. And I can state to the chairman of this committee that I am speaking for a majority, and at the request of a majority of the members of the Small Business Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. Now, proceed. Go ahead.

Mr. PATMAN. All right.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will make a short statement, and Mr. Yates, designated by me, as chairman, will speak for the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the committee hasn't officially acted on the matter. He is speaking for a majority of the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has not officially acted?

Mr. PATMAN. That is right; the majority rules.

The CHAIRMAN. We understand.

Mr. PATMAN. The majority rules.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, I suggest the names of the members who have authorized Mr. Patman to represent them be inserted in the record.

Mr. PATMAN. Don't you think that is going very far, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. We will get along very well if everybody will be quiet.

Go ahead, Mr. Patman, and make your statement.

Mr. PATMAN. If I were permitted—

Mr. KILDAY. Just a minute, Mr. Chairman. Let us see what the Chair means by his questioning.

Do I understand you are going to question the right of Mr. Patman to appear before the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir; not at all. That wasn't even intimated by any question of mine.

Mr. KILDAY. I am not too sure that it wasn't. What was the purpose of your statement whether he was appearing for the majority?

The CHAIRMAN. I just want the record to show that he is appearing in his capacity as chairman of the committee, and he stated he is not appearing on behalf of the committee by direction of the committee, but in behalf of the majority of the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. On my own responsibility, I state that I am appearing for a majority of the members of the Small Business Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. KILDAY. What I want to know is, Are you going to require him to corroborate himself by placing in the record the names of the committee he is speaking for?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

ECONOMIC QUESTION INVOLVED

Mr. PATMAN. That was corrected for the record.

If I were speaking solely from the armed services standpoint, and the military standpoint, I would approve this, just like the chairman. But there are more considerations in this than the military armed services. Economic questions are concerned.

The committee that had to do with the establishment and construction of these plants was a different committee from this committee. I am not bringing up any point to question this committee, or any other member, because there is not a member of this committee who probably doesn't have better judgment on many major questions than I have.

But I am bringing up the question for the purpose of showing that the committee that established these plants, or under whose jurisdiction the plants were established, dealt with economic questions. Therefore, this committee has a greater responsibility in the question of disposal because it must necessarily consider these economic questions, and these are the questions to which I want to address myself briefly.

Mr. DURHAM. Well, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. PATMAN. If I were looking at this—

Mr. DURHAM. Would the gentleman yield at this point?

Mr. PATMAN. Sure.

Mr. DURHAM. This committee has not approved this yet. We are merely hearing it.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes.

Mr. DURHAM. He said we agreed with the chairman that we would adopt it just like it is.

Mr. PATMAN. The committee chairman said that yesterday.

Mr. DURHAM. Well—

Mr. PATMAN. He said that in his statement. The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Mr. PATMAN. Now, the good thing about this is that you are disposing of the plants to private industry. I am for it. We are all for the private-enterprise system. We want the profit system. We want to dispose of them. That part is good.

But how the bad outweighs the good is the fact that you destroy the competitive market in rubber, and you create a monopoly if this disposal plan is approved.

Those are the points that I want you to consider.

Now, the question of establishing these plants in the first place was a political question, but not a partisan political question. In a democracy it is a political question.

The question of disposal of the plants is a political question.

I didn't think that the question should be left up to three outsiders who were not elected by the people in a democracy, or who were not obligated to any person who was elected by the people. I didn't think that was the right thing to do.

ALTERNATIVE PLAN

The alternative I suggest to this plan is—and you will ask me for an alternative: That this committee and the comparable committee in the Senate get together and negotiate, themselves, for the disposal of these plants, because it is a political question, and when you get ready to report, deal with small concerns, and if they are not able to supply the capital that is needed and necessary to make the purchase, recommend to Congress that the capital be supplied by the United States Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Wait 1 minute, Mr. PATMAN. Let me interrupt you.

Then you suggest to us that the way to dispose of it—because you say you are in favor of disposing of it.

Mr. PATMAN. Beg pardon, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. You stated you are in favor of disposal of these plants, and put them in private industry. And you suggested an alternative approach to it, that the Armed Services Committee of the House, and the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate, get together, open up negotiations, and try to dispose of them?

Mr. PATMAN. And give the little fellows an opportunity to buy these plants, or some of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now—

Mr. PATMAN. They have not had an opportunity, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would point out wherein and in what instance a little operator has been denied the privilege of buying these big facilities?

Mr. PATMAN. Beg your pardon?

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would point out in what instance a little operator, a small business, has been denied the privilege of bidding on these plants?

Mr. PATMAN. Well, No. 1, I think you required a \$500,000 deposit. It would take a pretty good-sized concern to put up that amount of money.

The CHAIRMAN. And it takes a pretty good-sized corporation to run one of these plants.

Mr. PATMAN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. Because, as I visualize it, it is not in the sphere of small business. This is big business.

Mr. PATMAN. I know, but small businesses can own their source of supply, which is normally not a good thing. But in this in-

stance it would be preferable to the monopolies owning it, and they are monopolies because they have control of the rubber supply.

The CHAIRMAN. There are 800 small fabricators throughout the United States.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not these 800 have the opportunity if they saw fit to do so to organize corporations for the purpose of getting their end products?

Mr. PATMAN. They had no way of getting credit, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, well.

Mr. PATMAN. No way of getting credit. You see, if they went to the banks they would wind up in New York because that is the only place they can get that much money. And in the board of directors at that table passing on the application would be directors in the rubber companies. They wouldn't have a chance.

If they went to the insurance companies, the only other place they would have an opportunity to get that kind of money, they would find on that same board of directors representatives of these big oil companies and rubber companies, and they wouldn't have a chance. And it requires available capital, Mr. Chairman, and this committee could make that possible if they were to negotiate the deals.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. PATMAN. Glad to yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I want to ask you this: You complain about the deposit required of \$500,000. What deposit would you recommend should be required?

Mr. PATMAN. Well, that part is not so material, Mr. Brooks.

Mr. BROOKS. Well—

Mr. PATMAN. I mean from my standpoint, it is not so material.

Mr. BROOKS. From your viewpoint?

Mr. PATMAN. Except I don't want it so high—that part they could probably comply with, if they had available capital.

Mr. BROOKS. From your viewpoint, though, would reducing the deposit make any difference on an overall purchase?

Mr. PATMAN. No; that is really not the problem.

Mr. BROOKS. That is our problem.

Mr. PATMAN. The problem is the unavailability of capital.

The CHAIRMAN. May I call—

Mr. PATMAN. You see, there is no place to get the money.

Now, in this morning's paper, the New York Times, we find that an agency of this Government, wholly owned by this Government, with \$1 billion capital stock provided by the Congress of the United States, is making a loan for a steel mill in Argentina of \$60 million, and, in addition to that, it is making further loans with the suppliers of the equipment and it will probably come out \$100 million just on that one mill in Argentina.

Now, the point I am making is—I am not criticizing that. It is probably all right. I haven't a word to say in opposition to it, except to show in comparison that if we are able to spend so much money in helping other countries like Argentina in building a steel mill, why shouldn't we be able to help these little fellows buy some of these rubber plants to have a competitive rubber market in the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. Now—

Mr. PATMAN. That is the point I am making, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cole.

Mr. COLE. I am not certain of the fact, but isn't it the fact that a number of small companies did organize and bid successfully for 1 or 2 of these plants?

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4876

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses in the Office of the Secretary,
4 including the operation and maintenance of the Treasury
5 Building and Annex thereof; and the purchase of uniforms
6 for elevator operators; \$2,650,000.

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Accounts,
10 \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
12 dent to the deposit of taxes in Government depositories.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For necessary expenses of the Division of Disbursement,
15 \$15,475,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

17 For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt
18 issues of the United States, \$44,500,000, to be expended
19 as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the Secre-
20 tary is authorized to accept services without compensation:
21 *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may
22 be reimbursed for expenditures as fiscal agents of the United
23 States on account of public-debt transactions for the account
24 of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
25 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the

1 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760),
2 shall not be available for obligation during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Treasurer,
7 \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
8 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
9 dent to the verification and destruction of unfit United
10 States paper currency.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Customs, includ-
14 ing purchase of seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; arms and ammunition; uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and, awards
19 of compensation to informers as authorized by the Act of
20 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401) ; \$41,200,000.

21 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service,
24 including purchase (not to exceed one hundred and fifty
25 of which one hundred are for replacement only) and hire

1 of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and
3 of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by
4 the Commissioner; and ammunition; \$278,500,000: *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of the amount appro-
6 priated herein shall be available for expenses by contract
7 for private facilities and instruction for training of employees
8 under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary
9 of the Treasury.

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics, in-
13 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; arms and ammunition; and not to exceed \$10,000
16 for services or information looking toward the apprehension
17 of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice;
18 \$2,990,000.

19 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the United States Secret
22 Service, including purchase (not to exceed thirty for
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
24 and arms and ammunition; \$2,960,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

2 For necessary expenses of the White House Police,
3 including uniforms and equipment, and arms and ammuni-
4 tion, purchases to be made in such manner as the President
5 may determine, \$800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GUARD FORCE

7 For necessary expenses of the guard force for Treasury
8 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and arms and
10 ammunition; \$268,000.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, in-
14 cluding arms and ammunition; purchase and maintenance
15 of uniforms and accessories for guards; purchase of one
16 passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only); and not
17 to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of the annual assay com-
18 mission; \$3,650,000.

19 COAST GUARD

20 OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses for the operation and mainte-
22 nance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, includ-
23 ing hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);

1 purchase of not to exceed thirty-two passenger motor vehicles
2 for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of
3 aircraft; and recreation and welfare; \$153,750,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the number of aircraft on hand at any one
5 time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-six exclu-
6 sive of planes and parts stored to meet future attrition:
7 *Provided further*, That (a) the unobligated balance of ap-
8 propriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for
9 "Operating expenses" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955,
10 to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified
11 Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b)
12 amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1,
13 1955, against the appropriation "Operating expenses", fiscal
14 year 1955, and the appropriation for "Operating expenses"
15 for the fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pur-
16 suant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955,
17 shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation,
18 and such merged appropriation shall be available as one
19 fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard,
20 for the payment of obligations properly incurred against
21 such prior year appropriations and against this appropria-
22 tion, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from
23 such merged appropriation to the appropriation for pay-
24 ment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended

1 balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred, and (2)
2 any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropria-
3 tion so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then
4 remaining unliquidated against such appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That except as otherwise authorized by the Act
6 of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), this ap-
7 propriation shall be available for expenses of primary and
8 secondary schooling for dependents of Coast Guard person-
9 nel stationed outside the continental United States in amounts
10 not exceeding an average of \$250 per student, when it is
11 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
12 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the edu-
13 cation of such dependents, and the Coast Guard may provide
14 for the transportation of said dependents between such
15 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
16 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transpor-
17 tation.

18 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

19 For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction,
20 rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore
21 facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related
22 thereto; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$7,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended.

1 RETIRED PAY

2 For retired pay, including the payment of obligations
3 therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for
4 this purpose, and payments under the Uniformed Services
5 Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$21,300,000.

6 RESERVE TRAINING

7 For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve,
8 as authorized by law (14 U. S. C. 751-762; 37 U. S. C.
9 231-319), including expenses for regular personnel, or
10 reserve personnel while on active duty, engaged primarily
11 in administration of the reserve program; and the mainte-
12 nance, operation, and repair of aircraft; \$3,175,000:
13 *Provided*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation
14 to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Reserve
15 training" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account
16 established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of
17 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) amounts equal to
18 the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against the
19 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1955, and the
20 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1954 which was
21 merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to and merged
23 with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall
24 be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of
25 the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly

1 incurred against such prior year appropriations and against
2 this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be trans-
3 ferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation
4 for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unex-
5 pended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred and
6 (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appro-
7 priation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations
8 then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation.

9 CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
11 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
12 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
13 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
14 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
15 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
16 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
17 necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
18 Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or
19 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

20 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

21 Not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available during the
22 fiscal year 1956 for all administrative expenses of the Cor-
23 poration (including use of the services and facilities of Fed-
24 eral Reserve Banks), to be computed on an accrual basis,

1 and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized
2 expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition,
3 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dispo-
4 sition of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
5 tion or in which it has an interest, expenses of services per-
6 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the per-
7 formance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
8 reimbursable from other Government agencies.

9 LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

10 Not to exceed \$1,400,000 (to be computed on an
11 accrual basis) of the funds derived from Reconstruction
12 Finance Corporation activities (except those conducted
13 under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950),
14 shall be available during the current fiscal year for adminis-
15 trative expenses incident to the liquidation of said Corpo-
16 ration, including use of the services and facilities of the
17 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
18 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
19 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
20 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
21 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for ad-
23 ministrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which
24 does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel,

1 and other expenses of persons employed outside the conti-
2 nental United States; the expenses of services performed
3 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termina-
4 tion of contracts or in the performance of legal services, and
5 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
6 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
7 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation
8 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
9 accounting principles and practices.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 102. Hereafter, appropriations for the Treasury
12 Department available for the expenses of travel shall be
13 available, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 the Treasury, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
15 organizations concerned with the function or activity for
16 which the applicable appropriation is made.

17 SEC. 103. Subsection (c) of Private Law 419 of the
18 Eighty-third Congress is hereby amended as follows: In lieu
19 of the last sentence of said subsection insert: "There are
20 hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health
21 Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary
22 for care and treatment provided under the authority of this
23 subsection."

1 SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the
2 Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes
3 as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

4 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 CONTRIBUTION TO THE POSTAL FUND

6 For administration and operation of the Post Office
7 Department and the postal service, there is hereby appro-
8 priated the aggregate amount of postal revenues for the fiscal
9 year ending June 30, 1956, as authorized by law (39
10 U. S. C. 786, 794a), together with an amount from any
11 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal
12 to the difference between such revenues and the total of the
13 appropriations hereinafter specified and the sum needed may
14 be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition
15 of the Postmaster General, for the following purposes,
16 namely:

17 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL
18 FUND

19 ADMINISTRATION

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
21 administration of the postal service, operation of the inspec-
22 tion service, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
23 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and
24 conduct of a research and development program, including
25 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; management studies; not to
2 exceed \$25,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses;
3 rewards for information and services concerning violations
4 of postal laws and regulations, current and prior fiscal years,
5 in accordance with regulations of the Postmaster General in
6 effect at the time the services are rendered or information
7 furnished; and expenses of delegates designated by the Post-
8 master General to attend meetings and congresses for the
9 purpose of making postal arrangements with foreign gov-
10 ernments pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$6,500 of
11 such expenses to be accounted for solely on the certificate
12 of the Postmaster General; and not to exceed \$20,000
13 for rewards for information and services, as provided for
14 herein, shall be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster
15 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and
16 settlement of claims, pursuant to law, current and prior
17 fiscal years, for damages, and for losses resulting from un-
18 avoidable casualty (39 U. S. C. 49) ; \$15,500,000.

19 OPERATIONS

20 For expenses necessary for the operation and adminis-
21 tration of post offices, not otherwise provided for, including
22 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
23 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and for other ac-
24 tivities conducted by the Post Office Department pursuant
25 to law, \$1,850,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per

1 centum of any appropriation available to the Post Office
2 Department for the current fiscal year may be transferred,
3 with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other
4 such appropriation or appropriations; but the appropriation
5 "Administration" shall not be increased by more than
6 \$2,000,000 as a result of such transfers: *Provided further*,
7 That functions financed by the appropriations available to
8 the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year and
9 the amounts appropriated therefor, may be transferred, in
10 addition to the appropriation transfers otherwise authorized
11 in this Act and with the approval of the Bureau of the
12 Budget, between such appropriations to the extent neces-
13 sary to improve administration and operations.

14 TRANSPORTATION

15 For expenses necessary for the administration and opera-
16 tion of the postal transportation service, including payments
17 for transportation of domestic and foreign mails by air, land,
18 and water transportation facilities, including current and prior
19 fiscal years settlements with foreign countries for handling
20 of mail; \$648,000,000.

21 FINANCE

22 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
23 financial services of the Post Office Department, including
24 the procurement of stamps and accountable paper;
25 \$17,200,000.

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; procurement of postal supplies and equipment ; storage and repair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the postal service; \$155,000,000: *Provided*, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 521) , shall not exceed

1 the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable
2 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 SEC. 202. Hereafter, and under such regulations as may
5 be prescribed by the Postmaster General, any funds avail-
6 able to the Post Office Department by appropriation shall
7 be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of tech-
8 nical, scientific, professional, or other similar organizations
9 concerned with the function or activity for which the appro-
10 priation concerned is made.

11 SEC. 203. During the current fiscal year, and under such
12 regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster Gen-
13 eral, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 shall be avail-
14 able from any funds available to the Post Office Department,
15 as may be determined by him, for expenses necessary to
16 enable the Department to participate in Federal or non-
17 Federal training programs and for necessary expenses of
18 training officers and employees (both departmental and
19 field postal services) in such subjects or courses of instruc-
20 tion in either Federal or non-Federal facilities as will con-
21 tribute to the improved performance of their official duties:
22 *Provided*, That not more than forty-five of such officers and
23 employees may participate in any training program in a
24 non-Federal facility which is of more than ninety days
25 duration.

1 SEC. 204. Not exceeding \$12,000,000 of appropriations
2 in this title shall be available for payment to the General
3 Services Administration of such additional sums as may be
4 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
5 improvement, and equipment of federally owned property
6 used for postal purposes of which not to exceed \$10,000,000
7 shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventila-
8 tion for the specialized conditions in workroom areas.

TITLE III

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$1,035,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
17 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
18 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
19 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
20 against the Government of the United States or who
21 is a member of an organization of Government em-
22 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the
23 Government of the United States, or who advocates,
24 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the

1 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
2 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
3 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
4 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
5 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
6 of the United States, is not a member of an organization
7 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
8 against the Government of the United States, or that such
9 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
10 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
11 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
12 That any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
13 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
14 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
15 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
16 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
17 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
18 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
19 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
20 or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,
21 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
22 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
23 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition

1 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
 2 ing law.

3 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the “Treasury-Post
 4 Office Appropriation Act, 1956”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 4, 1955
For actions of April 1, 1955
84th-1st, No. 59

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received supplemental appropriation estimates for USDA. President approved bill to redetermine burley tobacco allotments. Sen. Wiley deplored proposed reduction of funds for home economics research. Sen. Ellender introduced (for himself and 47 others) and discussed bill to increase mainland sugar quotas. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of increased mainland sugar quotas.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President proposed supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department which provide for increases in the 1956 budget estimates as follows: \$700,000 for grasshopper control, and \$1,170,000 for spruce budworm and southern pine beetle control (S. Doc. 30); to Appropriations Committee (p. 3506).

The Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office ordered favorably reported to the full committee with amendments H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill for 1956 (p. D278).

The Appropriations Committee was authorized to file reports during the recess between Apr. 4 and 13 (p. 3589).

2. RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley deplored "the prospective slashing of funds for research in clothing, textiles, housing, home equipment, family economics, and home management," and inserted a Wisc. Home Economics Association letter and resolution protesting this reduction (pp. 3509-10).

3. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN AID. Sen. Robertson stated, "I am convinced that setting up a world food bank...is less urgent than perfecting the program we already have started of technical assistance to backward nations," and inserted Drs. Fairfield Osborn's and Kingsley Davis' article, "U. S. Immigration and Food Exports in Relation to World Population Problems" (pp. 3524-7).

4. ORGANIZATION, EXECUTIVE. Sen. Bridges was appointed to be a member of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Homer Ferguson (pp. 3506, 3606).
Sens. Bible and Morse were appointed to be members of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, to fill existing vacancies thereon (p. 3506).
5. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Joseph S. Davis and Raymond J. Saulnier to be members of the Council of Economic Advisers (pp. 3529-30, 3619).
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the Army Department a report on the review of a report on the Missouri River (S. Doc. 31) (p. 3524).
7. RUBBER. Received from the Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission a report by the Federal Facilities Corporation with respect to expenditures for maintenance of the Government-owned rubber producing facilities for the 8-month period ended February 28, 1955; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 3506).
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley inserted and endorsed the views of a letter he received from Rev. R. B. Gutmann, exec. director of Neighborhood House in Milwaukee, urging the restoration of funds for the United Nations technical assistance program (p. 3510).
9. PUBLIC LANDS; PERSONNEL; TAXATION; RECLAMATION. Received various State legislature ^{resolutions} and a Hawaii Legislature resolution opposing withdrawal of Saline Valley (Calif.) land from the public domain for use as an aerial gunnery range; urging an increase in the pay of postal employees; requesting repeal of Federal taxes on transportation of persons and property in Hawaii and between Hawaii and U. S.; favoring appropriations for the construction of Buttes Dam, Ariz.; and requesting equal sharing by Ariz. and the U. S. of income inuring from Federal lands in Ariz. (pp. 3507-9).
10. ELECTRIFICATION; LANDS. Received two Alaska Legislature resolutions urging the sale of the Eklutna project to the people of Alaska, and the leasing of school lands in Alaska for a maximum period of 55 years at any one time (pp. 3508-9).
11. SUGAR. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of increased sugar quotas for mainland producers and inserted several resolutions and his statement supporting and explaining S. 1635, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 so as to provide for increased mainland sugar quotas (pp. 3588-9).
12. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Thurmond inserted a statement explaining 3 proposed amendments to protect the cotton textile industry, which he and 16 other Senators intend to propose to H. R. 1, the trade agreements extension bill (p. 3582).
Sen. Malone spoke against this bill (pp. 3607-12).
13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Douglas spoke in favor of a "renewed and expanded" technical assistance program by our Government, and full-scale participation in the U. N. and the Organization of American States' aid programs (pp. 3593-600).

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS AND
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES APPROPRIATION
BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1956

APRIL 12, 1955 (reported under authority of the order of the Senate of APRIL 1
(legislative day, MARCH 10, 1955)).—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4876]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$3, 282, 553, 000
Amount of increase by Senate.....	76, 069, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	3, 358, 622, 000
Amount of estimates for 1956.....	3, 360, 385, 000
Amount of appropriations for 1955.....	3, 345, 832, 700
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the estimates for 1956.....	1, 763, 000
Over the appropriations for 1955.....	12, 789, 300

Title I—Treasury Department:

Amount of bill as passed House-----	\$595, 818, 000
Amount of increase by Senate-----	7, 530, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	603, 348, 000
Amount of estimates for 1956-----	604, 398, 000
Amount of appropriations for 1955-----	589, 955, 600

Title I, as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1956-----	1, 050, 000
Over the appropriation for 1955-----	13, 392, 400

Title II—Post Office Department:

Amount of bill as passed House-----	2, 685, 700, 000
Amount of increase by Senate-----	68, 404, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	2, 754, 104, 000
Amount of estimates for 1956-----	2, 754, 817, 000
Amount of appropriations for 1955-----	2, 754, 877, 100

Title II, as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1956-----	713, 000
Under the appropriation for 1955-----	773, 100

Title III—Tax Court of the United States:

Amount of bill as passed the House-----	1, 035, 000
Amount of increase by Senate-----	135, 000
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	1, 170, 000
Amount of original estimates for 1956-----	1, 035, 000
Supplemental estimate in S. Doc. 26-----	135, 000
Total estimate submitted to Senate-----	1, 170, 000
Amount of appropriations for 1955-----	1, 000, 000

Title III, as reported to the Senate:

The same as the revised budget estimate..	
Over the appropriation for 1955-----	170, 000

The bill as recommended by the Senate committee contains a total of \$3,358,622,000. This is an increase of \$76,069,000 over the amount of \$3,282,553,000 recommended by the House and a decrease of \$1,763,000 under the estimates for 1956 of \$3,360,385,000.

For the Treasury Department, the bill recommends an appropriation of \$603,348,000, which is an increase of \$7,530,000 over the amount of \$595,818,000 recommended by the House and a decrease of \$1,050,000 under the estimates for 1956 of \$604,398,000.

For the Post Office Department, the bill recommends an appropriation of \$2,754,104,000, which is an increase of \$68,404,000 over the amount of \$2,685,700,000 recommended by the House and a decrease of \$713,000 under the 1956 estimate.

For the Tax Court of the United States, the bill recommends an appropriation of \$1,170,000, the revised budget estimate for 1956. The House recommended an appropriation of \$1,035,000, the original budget estimate. Subsequent to that action, a supplemental estimate of \$135,000 was submitted in Senate Document 26. The committee recommends the full amount of the revised budget estimate.

Permanent indefinite appropriations are not carried in the bill. The 1956 estimates of the Treasury Department in this category are \$7,122,873,781. This is a decrease of \$156,779,508 from the 1955 appropriation estimate of \$7,279,653,289. Of this total, \$6,300,000,000 is for interest on the public debt, a reduction of \$175,000,000 from the 1955 appropriation estimate of \$6,475,000,000.

Trust funds are also not carried in this bill. The 1956 estimate of the Treasury Department in this category is \$8,518,925,685. This is an increase of \$1,232,772,170 over the 1955 appropriation estimate of \$7,286,153,515. Of the total trust fund estimate for 1956 for the Treasury Department, an amount of \$6,798,871,286 is for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. This is an increase of \$1,024,577,377 over the 1955 appropriation estimate of \$5,774,293,909.

Details of the items comprising the Treasury Department's estimates for the general and special funds and the trust funds may be found in the table included in this report.

The committee has approved House action on certain administrative expense limitations, providing the budget estimates of \$800,000 for the Federal Facilities Corporation and \$1,400,000 for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. No funds were included for the administrative expenses of civil defense loans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

1955 appropriation.....	\$2, 600, 000
1956 estimate.....	2, 680, 000
House allowance.....	2, 650, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 680, 000

The position of the third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury was established during the current fiscal year under the provisions of Public Law 516, 83d Congress. In addition to other duties, the present incumbent administers all the programs formerly handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, except for the loans which were transferred to other agencies on June 30, 1954.

The House of Representatives deleted funds in the amount of \$30,000 to pay the salaries of the Assistant Secretary, a staff assistant for the Assistant Secretary, and a secretarial assistant. In addition, the House inserted a new section in the bill which reads as follows:

SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury provided by section 234 of the revised statutes as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

The committee recommends that the \$30,000 for these positions be restored and that section 104 be deleted because it believes that the emergency situation for which the office was created is not yet over. It recognizes that the office was created as a temporary measure and was never intended to be a permanent position. Therefore, the committee expresses the hope that the office will be abolished at the earliest possible date.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

1955 appropriation.....	\$273, 662, 000
1956 estimate.....	286, 000, 000
House allowance.....	278, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	286, 000, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of \$7,500,000 for new revenue agents and related services and personnel. Testimony revealed that increases in enforcement personnel pay off at the rate of at least \$10 to \$1 in the first year and \$20 to \$1 by the third year. This would mean the ultimate yearly gain of \$150 million in revenue were these funds granted.

The committee has also recommended that the full number of automobiles requested in the budget be provided the Internal Revenue Service. This would permit the Service to purchase 200 new passenger motor vehicles rather than 150 as recommended by the House. Of these, 100 are for replacement of wornout vehicles. These additional vehicles are for the use of agents in the field.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

An active modernization program has been in progress in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the past 5 years in order to bring about better utilization of manpower, increase the productive output, and reduce the operating costs. It has been brought to the attention of the committee that a considerable number of the highly skilled plate printers presently employed by the Bureau may be replaced by modern machinery. The committee believes that every Government agency should recognize its responsibility to the taxpayers to operate Government functions as economically as possible. At the same time, the committee also believes that due consideration should be given to the long service of many of these employees in this highly specialized work. Therefore, the committee recommends that the proposed changeover be made with due regard to human values and only after careful study of its impact on all employees.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

1955 appropriation.....	None
1956 estimate.....	\$10, 362, 000
House allowance.....	Omitted
Committee recommendation.....	10, 362, 000

The committee recommends that the following language be included in the bill:

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

For expenses incurred by the Post Office Department in transporting United States mail by foreign carriers at a Universal Postal Union rate in excess of the rate prescribed for United States carriers; and for an amount equivalent to (a) postage for matter sent in the mails free of postage, and (b) the difference between the regular rates of postage and the reduced rates for matter permitted to be sent at reduced rates, under authority of the following laws, to the extent they are not covered by section 1 of the Act of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614), (1) subsection (a) (3) of section 5 of the Act of June 23, 1874, as amended (39 U. S. C. 283 (a) (3), relating to reduced rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals of certain nonprofit organizations; (2) sections 5 and 6 of the Act of March 3, 1877, as amended (39 U. S. C. 321), relative to certain matter sent free through the mails; (3) section 25 of the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (39 U. S. C. 286), and subsection (b) of section 2 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C. 289a (b)), relating to free-in-county mailing privileges; (4) the Act of April 27, 1904, as amended (39 U. S. C. 331), relating to free postage and reduced postage rates on reading matter and other articles for the blind; (5) the Act of March 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 1359), granting franking privileges to Edith Bolling Wilson; (6) the Act of February 14, 1929 (39 U. S. C. 336), granting free mailing privileges to the Diplomatic Corps of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union; (7) the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 1395), granting franking privileges to Grace G. Coolidge; (8) the Act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), granting reduced rates to publications for use of the blind; (9) the Act of June 29, 1940 (39 U. S. C. 321-1), granting free mailing privileges to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; (10) section 212 of title II of the Act of July 1, 1944 (42 U. S. C. 213), relating to free mailing privileges of certain officers of the Public Health Service; (11) the Act of May 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 707), granting franking privileges to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; (12) subsection (c) of section 204 of the Act of July 3, 1948, as amended (39 U. S. C. 292a (c)), granting reduced fourth-class postage rates to libraries and other organizations or associations, and to films and related material for educational use; (13) the Act of July 12, 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 891 and 892), relating to free mailing privileges of members of the Armed Forces in certain areas; (14) the second and third provisos of subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C. 289a (a)), granting reduced second-class postage rates to certain organizations; and (15) the fifth proviso of section 3 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C. 290a-1), granting reduced third-class postage rates to certain organizations; \$10,362,000, to be paid to postal revenues on the basis of billings by the Postmaster General at quarterly or other intervals.

The addition of this section will not result in any increase in cost to the Government, as the funds withdrawn from the General Fund of the Treasury will be deposited to the credit of "Postal revenues" another account in the Treasury. However, the transaction will be reflected on the books and financial statements of the Post Office Department and will show more accurately the Department's financial operating results.

There are numerous groups of mail users who pay no postage at all or pay at rates lower than the general public must pay. The Department has stated that these differences represent subsidies and that if the Department is to provide financial statements that reflect the true operating results of the postal service, provision should be made for reimbursement for these subsidy items. The language provided in this amendment is designed to accomplish that purpose.

OPERATIONS

1955 appropriation-----	\$1, 899, 776, 000
1956 estimate-----	1, 886, 363, 000
House allowance-----	1, 850, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 886, 363, 000

The committee recommends that the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,886,363,000 be appropriated for "Operations" in the Post Office Department. This is an increase of \$36,363,000 over the amount allowed by the House. Testimony revealed that extensions and expansions of service occasioned by population shifts would necessarily be postponed if the restoration is not accomplished.

The Department was also emphatic in its belief that the volume of mail to be handled would increase, and that the full budget estimate would be required to handle it.

TRANSPORTATION

1955 appropriation.....	\$702, 219, 000
1956 estimate.....	675, 241, 000
House allowance.....	648, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	675, 241, 000

The committee recommends that the full amount of the budget estimate of \$675,241,000 be appropriated for "Transportation" in the Post Office Department. This is an increase of \$27,241,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The Department indicated that these funds would be necessary in order to continue to improve transportation services, and thereby speed up delivery of mails, and to expand services essential to prompt mail delivery to new and extended communities.

This item likewise contemplates an expected increase in volume.

FACILITIES

1955 appropriation.....	\$124, 890, 000
1956 estimate.....	159, 800, 000
House allowance.....	155, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	159, 800, 000

The committee recommends that the full amount of the budget estimate of \$159,800,000 be appropriated for "Facilities" in the Post Office Department. This is an increase of \$4,800,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The Department indicated that the restoration of these funds is necessary in order to continue as planned on the light, color, and ventilation program and the purchase of mechanized equipment for modernization of the postal service.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1955 appropriation.....	\$1, 000, 000
1956 original estimate.....	1, 035, 000
House allowance.....	1, 035, 000
1956 supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 26).....	135, 000
1956 total estimate.....	1, 170, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 170, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the estimate of \$1,170,000 be granted. This is an increase of \$135,000 over the House allowance of \$1,035,000 and is occasioned by the need for additional funds as requested in Senate Document 26 to provide for an increase in salaries as contained in Public Law 9, 84th Congress. This item of \$135,000 was not considered by the House of Representatives.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1956

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956 House bill
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	\$2,600,000	\$2,680,000	\$2,650,000	\$2,680,000	+\$80,000	+\$30,000
Bureau of Accounts:						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,548,700	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	+51,300	-----
Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses.....	14,850,000	15,575,000	15,475,000	15,475,000	+625,000	-\$100,000
Total, Bureau of Accounts.....	17,398,700	18,175,000	18,075,000	18,075,000	+676,300	-100,000
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	44,997,300	44,700,000	44,500,000	44,500,000	-497,300	-200,000
Office of Treasurer, United States: Salaries and expenses.....	15,499,000	15,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-499,000	-500,000
Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	39,996,300	41,200,000	41,200,000	41,200,000	+1,203,700	-----
Internal Revenue Service: Salaries and expenses.....	273,662,000	286,000,000	278,500,000	286,000,000	+12,338,000	+7,500,000
Bureau of Narcotics: Salaries and expenses.....	2,770,000	2,990,000	2,990,000	2,990,000	+220,000	-----
U. S. Secret Service:						
Salaries and expenses.....	2,638,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	2,960,000	+322,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, White House Police.....	774,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	+26,000	-----
Salaries and expenses, Guard Force.....	268,000	268,000	268,000	268,000	-----	-----
Total, U. S. Secret Service.....	3,680,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	+348,000	-----
Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses.....	4,388,000	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,650,000	-738,000	-----

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1955 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1956—Continued

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
U. S. Coast Guard:							
Operating expenses-----	\$155,809,300	\$154,000,000	\$153,750,000	\$153,750,000	-\$2,059,300	-\$250,000	-----
Acquisition, construction, and improvements-----	6,800,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	+200,000	-----	-----
Retired pay-----	19,855,000	21,300,000	21,300,000	21,300,000	+1,445,000	-----	-----
Reserve training-----	2,500,000	3,175,000	3,175,000	3,175,000	+675,000	-----	-----
Total, Coast Guard-----	184,964,300	185,475,000	185,225,000	185,225,000	+260,700	-250,000	-----
Total, title I—Treasury Department-----	589,955,600	604,398,000	595,818,000	603,348,000	+13,392,400	-1,050,000	+ \$7,530,000

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Appropriations, 1955	Estimates, 1956
Payments for special services.....		(1)	(1)	(1)		
Administration.....	\$19,491,100	\$16,099,000	\$15,500,000	\$15,500,000	—\$3,991,100	—\$599,000
Operations.....	1,899,776,000	1,886,363,000	1,850,000,000	1,886,363,000	—13,413,000	—
Transportation.....	702,219,000	675,241,000	648,000,000	675,241,000	—26,978,000	—
Finance.....	8,501,000	17,314,000	17,200,000	17,200,000	+8,699,000	—114,000
Facilities.....	124,890,000	159,800,000	155,000,000	159,800,000	+34,910,000	—
Total, title II, Post Office Department.....	2,754,877,100	2,754,817,000	2,685,700,000	2,754,104,000	—773,100	—713,000
						+4,800,000
						+68,404,000

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,000,000	² \$1,170,000	\$1,035,000	\$1,170,000	+\$170,000	—	+\$135,000
Total, title III, The Tax Court of the United States.....	1,000,000	² 1,170,000	1,035,000	1,170,000	+170,000	—	+135,000
Grand total appropriations, titles I, II, and III.....	3,345,832,700	3,360,385,000	3,282,553,000	3,358,622,000	+12,789,300	—1,763,000	+76,069,000

¹ A total of \$10,362,000 was budgeted for "Payments for special services." This item was omitted by the House and restored by the Senate committee. It does not increase the total of the bill, being reflected in the 5 appropriation items, the amounts withdrawn from the Treasury being deposited to the credit of "Postal revenues."

² Includes supplemental estimate of \$135,000 in S. Doc. 26, 84th Cong.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1955 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1956
PERMANENT INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

Description	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
General and special funds:			
Interest on the public debt.....	\$6,475,000,000	\$6,300,000,000	-\$175,000,000
Public debt retirements payable from ordinary receipts and other statutory retirements.....	620,020,000	620,237,000	+217,000
Expenses of administration of Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928.....	10,000	11,000	+1,000
Losses in melting gold.....	1,000	1,000	-----
Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	-----
Interest on uninvested trust funds.....	5,224,161	5,424,161	+200,000
Payment to unemployment trust fund.....	64,287,508	87,095,000	+22,807,492
Refunds and drawbacks, customs.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	-----
Refunding internal revenue collections, interest.....	77,591,000	72,591,000	-5,000,000
Internal revenue collections for Puerto Rico.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	-----
Coconut oil tax, collections for American-Samoa, Internal Revenue.....	80,000	75,000	-5,000
Contributions for annuity benefits, White House Police and Secret Service Forces.....	138,000	138,000	-----
Minor coinage profits, etc.....	400,000	400,000	-----
Silver profit fund.....	400,000	400,000	-----
Permanent private relief acts.....	1,620	1,620	-----
Total, permanent indefinite appropriations.....	7,279,653,289	7,122,873,781	-156,779,508

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

Description	Appropriation estimate, 1955	Appropriation estimate, 1956	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT			
Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.....	\$5, 774, 293, 909	\$6, 798, 871, 286	+\$1, 024, 577, 377
Pershing Hall Memorial Fund.....	4, 978	4, 978	-----
Unemployment Trust Fund.....	1, 502, 962, 335	1, 711, 791, 875	+208, 829, 540
Payment of pre-1934 bonds of the Government of the Philippines.....	145, 000	145, 000	-----
Mexican Claims Fund.....	2, 500, 000	2, 500, 000	-----
National Defense Conditional Gift Fund.....	500, 527	-----	-500, 527
Payment of unclaimed moneys.....	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Panama Claims Fund.....	174, 678	-----	-174, 678
Refunds, transfers, and expenses of operation, Puerto Rico, Bureau of Customs.....	4, 800, 000	4, 800, 000	-----
Refunds, transfers, and expenses of operation, Virgin Islands, Bureau of Customs.....	220, 000	220, 000	-----
Refunds, transfers, and expenses of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized goods, Bureau of Customs.....	360, 000	360, 000	-----
Expenses, Treasury Department, enforcement title III, National Prohibition Act, as amended, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	92, 088	132, 546	+40, 458
Total, trust funds.....	7, 286, 153, 515	8, 518, 925, 685	+1, 232, 772, 170

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation or agency	Authoriza- tions, 1955	Estimates, 1956	Recommended in House bill for 1956	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1955	Estimates, 1956	House bill
TREASURY DEPARTMENT							
Federal Facilities Corporation.....	\$1,954,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	\$800,000	—\$1,154,000	-----	-----
Liquidation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	3,500,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	—2,100,000	-----	-----
Civil defense loans.....	50,000	50,000	-----	-----	—50,000	—\$50,000	-----
Total.....	5,504,000	2,250,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	—3,304,000	--50,000	-----

○

Calendar No. 137

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4876

[Report No. 136]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 12, 1955

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of April 1 (legislative day, March 10, 1955, by Mr. ROBERTSON, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italics]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses in the Office of the Secretary,
4 including the operation and maintenance of the Treasury
5 Building and Annex thereof; and the purchase of uniforms
6 for elevator operators; ~~\$2,650,000~~ \$2,680,000.

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Accounts,
10 \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
12 dent to the deposit of taxes in Government depositories.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For necessary expenses of the Division of Disbursement,
15 \$15,475,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

17 For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt
18 issues of the United States, \$44,500,000, to be expended
19 as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the Secre-
20 tary is authorized to accept services without compensation:
21 *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may
22 be reimbursed for expenditures as fiscal agents of the United
23 States on account of public-debt transactions for the account
24 of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
25 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the

1 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760),
2 shall not be available for obligation during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Treasurer,
7 \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
8 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
9 dent to the verification and destruction of unfit United
10 States paper currency.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Customs, includ-
14 ing purchase of seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; arms and ammunition; uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and, awards
19 of compensation to informers as authorized by the Act of
20 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401) ; \$41,200,000.

21 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service
24 including purchase (not to exceed ~~one hundred and fifty~~
25 *two hundred* of which one hundred are for replacement only)

1 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
3 and of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined
4 by the Commissioner; and ammunition; ~~\$278,500,000~~
5 ~~\$286,000,000~~: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of
6 the amount appropriated herein shall be available for ex-
7 penses by contract for private facilities and instruction for
8 training of employees under such regulations as may be
9 prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics, in-
13 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; arms and ammunition; and not to exceed \$10,000
16 for services or information looking toward the apprehension
17 of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice;
18 \$2,990,000.

19 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the United States Secret
22 Service, including purchase (not to exceed thirty for
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
24 and arms and ammunition; \$2,960,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

2 For necessary expenses of the White House Police,
3 including uniforms and equipment, and arms and ammuni-
4 tion, purchases to be made in such manner as the President
5 may determine, \$800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GUARD FORCE

7 For necessary expenses of the guard force for Treasury
8 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and arms and
10 ammunition; \$268,000.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, in-
14 cluding arms and ammunition; purchase and maintenance
15 of uniforms and accessories for guards; purchase of one
16 passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) ; and not
17 to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of the annual assay com-
18 mission; \$3,650,000.

19 COAST GUARD

20 OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses for the operation and mainte-
22 nance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, includ-
23 ing hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;

1 purchase of not to exceed thirty-two passenger motor vehicles
2 for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of
3 aircraft; and recreation and welfare; \$153,750,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the number of aircraft on hand at any one
5 time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-six exclu-
6 sive of planes and parts stored to meet future attrition:
7 *Provided further*, That (a) the unobligated balance of ap-
8 propriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for
9 "Operating expenses" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955,
10 to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified
11 Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b)
12 amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1,
13 1955, against the appropriation "Operating expenses", fiscal
14 year 1955, and the appropriation for "Operating expenses"
15 for the fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pur-
16 suant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955,
17 shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation,
18 and such merged appropriation shall be available as one
19 fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard,
20 for the payment of obligations properly incurred against
21 such prior year appropriations and against this appropria-
22 tion, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from
23 such merged appropriation to the appropriation for pay-
24 ment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended

1 balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred, and (2)
2 any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropria-
3 tion so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then
4 remaining unliquidated against such appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That except as otherwise authorized by the Act
6 of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), this ap-
7 propriation shall be available for expenses of primary and
8 secondary schooling for dependents of Coast Guard person-
9 nel stationed outside the continental United States in amounts
10 not exceeding an average of \$250 per student, when it is
11 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
12 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the edu-
13 cation of such dependents, and the Coast Guard may provide
14 for the transportation of said dependents between such
15 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
16 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transpor-
17 tation.

18 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

19 For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction,
20 rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore
21 facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related
22 thereto; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$7,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended.

1 RETIRED PAY

2 For retired pay, including the payment of obligations
3 therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for
4 this purpose, and payments under the Uniformed Services
5 Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$21,300,000.

6 RESERVE TRAINING

7 For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve,
8 as authorized by law (14 U. S. C. 751-762; 37 U. S. C.
9 231-319), including expenses for regular personnel, or
10 reserve personnel while on active duty, engaged primarily
11 in administration of the reserve program; and the mainte-
12 nance, operation, and repair of aircraft; \$3,175,000:
13 *Provided*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation
14 to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Reserve
15 training" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account
16 established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of
17 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) amounts equal to
18 the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against the
19 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1955, and the
20 appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1954 which was
21 merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to and merged
23 with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall
24 be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of
25 the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly

1 incurred against such prior year appropriations and against
2 this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be trans-
3 ferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation
4 for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unex-
5 pended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred and
6 (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appro-
7 priation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations
8 then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation.

9 CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
11 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
12 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
13 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
14 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
15 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
16 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
17 necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
18 Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or
19 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

20 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

21 Not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available during the
22 fiscal year 1956 for all administrative expenses of the Cor-
23 poration (including use of the services and facilities of Fed-
24 eral Reserve Banks), to be computed on an accrual basis,

1 and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized
2 expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition,
3 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dispo-
4 sition of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
5 tion or in which it has an interest, expenses of services per-
6 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the per-
7 formance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
8 reimbursable from other Government agencies.

9 LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

10 Not to exceed \$1,400,000 (to be computed on an
11 accrual basis) of the funds derived from Reconstruction
12 Finance Corporation activities (except those conducted
13 under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950),
14 shall be available during the current fiscal year for adminis-
15 trative expenses incident to the liquidation of said Corpo-
16 ration, including use of the services and facilities of the
17 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
18 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
19 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
20 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
21 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for ad-
23 ministrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which
24 does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel,

1 and other expenses of persons employed outside the conti-
2 nental United States; the expenses of services performed
3 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termina-
4 tion of contracts or in the performance of legal services, and
5 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
6 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
7 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation
8 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
9 accounting principles and practices.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 102. Hereafter, appropriations for the Treasury
12 Department available for the expenses of travel shall be
13 available, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 the Treasury, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
15 organizations concerned with the function or activity for
16 which the applicable appropriation is made.

17 SEC. 103. Subsection (c) of Private Law 419 of the
18 Eighty-third Congress is hereby amended as follows: In lieu
19 of the last sentence of said subsection insert: "There are
20 hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health
21 Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary
22 for care and treatment provided under the authority of this
23 subsection."

24 SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the

1 Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes
2 as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

3 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 PAYMENTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

5 *For expenses incurred by the Post Office Department in*
6 *transporting United States mail by foreign carriers at a*
7 *Universal Postal Union rate in excess of the rate prescribed*
8 *for United States carriers; and for an amount equivalent*
9 *to (a) postage for matter sent in the mails free of postage,*
10 *and (b) the difference between the regular rates of postage*
11 *and the reduced rates for matter permitted to be sent at*
12 *reduced rates, under authority of the following laws, to the*
13 *extent they are not covered by section 1 of the Act of August*
14 *15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614), (1) subsection (a) (3) of section*
15 *5 of the Act of June 23, 1874, as amended (39 U. S. C.*
16 *283 (a) (3)), relating to reduced rate of postage on news-*
17 *papers or periodicals of certain non-profit organizations; (2)*
18 *sections 5 and 6 of the Act of March 3, 1877, as amended*
19 *(39 U. S. C. 321), relative to certain matter sent free*
20 *through the mails; (3) section 25 of the Act of March 3,*
21 *1879, as amended (39 U. S. C. 286), and subsection (b)*
22 *of section 2 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C.*
23 *289a (b)), relating to free-in-county mailing privileges;*
24 *(4) the Act of April 27, 1904, as amended (39 U. S. C.*
25 *331), relating to free postage and reduced postage rates on*

1 reading matter and other articles for the blind; (5) the Act
2 of March 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 1359), granting franking privi-
3 leges to Edith Bolling Wilson; (6) the Act of February 14,
4 1929 (39 U. S. C. 336), granting free mailing privileges
5 to the Diplomatic Corps of the countries of the Pan American
6 Postal Union; (7) the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat.
7 1395), granting franking privileges to Grace G. Coolidge;
8 (8) the Act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), granting
9 reduced rates to publications for use of the blind; (9) the
10 Act of June 29, 1940 (39 U. S. C. 321-1), granting free
11 mailing privileges to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau;
12 (10) section 212 of title II of the Act of July 1, 1944 (42
13 U. S. C. 213), relating to free mailing privileges of certain
14 officers of the Public Health Service; (11) the Act of May
15 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 707), granting franking privileges to
16 Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; (12) subsection (e) of section 204
17 of the Act of July 3, 1948, as amended (39 U. S. C. 292a
18 (e)), granting reduced fourth-class postage rates to libraries
19 and other organizations or associations, and to films and
20 related material for educational use; (13) the Act of July
21 12, 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 891 and 892),
22 relating to free mailing privileges of members of the Armed
23 Forces in certain areas; (14) the second and third provisos
24 of subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of October 30, 1951
25 (39 U. S. C. 289a (a)), granting reduced second-class

1 *postage rates to certain organizations; and (15) the fifth*
2 *proviso of section 3 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39*
3 *U. S. C. 290a-1), granting reduced third-class postage*
4 *rates to certain organizations; \$10,362,000, to be paid to*
5 *postal revenues on the basis of billings by the Postmaster*
6 *General at quarterly or other intervals.*

7 CONTRIBUTION TO THE POSTAL FUND

8 For administration and operation of the Post Office
9 Department and the postal service, there is hereby appro-
10 priated the aggregate amount of postal revenues for the fiscal
11 year ending June 30, 1956, as authorized by law (39
12 U. S. C. 786, 794a), together with an amount from any
13 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal
14 to the difference between such revenues and the total of the
15 appropriations hereinafter specified and the sum needed may
16 be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition
17 of the Postmaster General, for the following purposes,
18 namely:

19 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL 20 FUND

21 ADMINISTRATION

22 For expenses, not otherwise provided for; necessary for
23 administration of the postal service, operation of the inspec-
24 tion service, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
25 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and

1 conduct of a research and development program, including
2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
3 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; management studies; not to
4 exceed \$25,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses;
5 rewards for information and services concerning violations
6 of postal laws and regulations, current and prior fiscal years,
7 in accordance with regulations of the Postmaster General in
8 effect at the time the services are rendered or information
9 furnished; and expenses of delegates designated by the Post-
10 master General to attend meetings and congresses for the
11 purpose of making postal arrangements with foreign gov-
12 ernments pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$6,500 of
13 such expenses to be accounted for solely on the certificate
14 of the Postmaster General; and not to exceed \$20,000
15 for rewards for information and services, as provided for
16 herein, shall be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster
17 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and
18 settlement of claims, pursuant to law, current and prior
19 fiscal years, for damages, and for losses resulting from un-
20 avoidable casualty (39 U. S. C. 49) ; \$15,500,000.

21 OPERATIONS

22 For expenses necessary for the operation and adminis-
23 tration of post offices, not otherwise provided for, including
24 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
25 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and for other ac-

1 tivities conducted by the Post Office Department pursuant
 2 to law, ~~\$1,850,000,000~~ *\$1,886,363,000: Provided*, That not
 3 to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation available to the
 4 Post Office Department for the current fiscal year may be
 5 transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to
 6 any other such appropriation or appropriations; but the ap-
 7 propriation "Administration" shall not be increased by more
 8 than \$2,000,000 as a result of such transfers: *Provided fur-*
 9 *ther*, That functions financed by the appropriations available
 10 to the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year and
 11 the amounts appropriated therefor, may be transferred, in
 12 addition to the appropriation transfers otherwise authorized
 13 in this Act and with the approval of the Bureau of the
 14 Budget, between such appropriations to the extent neces-
 15 sary to improve administration and operations.

16 TRANSPORTATION

17 For expenses necessary for the administration and opera-
 18 tion of the postal transportation service, including payments
 19 for transportation of domestic and foreign mails by air, land,
 20 and water transportation facilities, including current and prior
 21 fiscal years settlements with foreign countries for handling
 22 of mail; ~~\$648,000,000~~ *\$675,241,000*.

23 FINANCE

24 For expenses necessary for the administration of the
 25 financial services of the Post Office Department, including

1 the procurement of stamps and accountable paper;
2 \$17,200,000.

3 FACILITIES

4 For expenses necessary for the administration and opera-
5 tion of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal
6 communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as
7 authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ;
8 procurement of postal supplies and equipment; storage and re-
9 pair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the Na-
10 tional Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Gov-
11 ernment where repairs are made necessary because of utili-
12 zation of such vehicles in the postal service; ~~\$155,000,000~~
13 ~~\$159,800,000~~: *Provided*, That hereafter collections result-
14 ing from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated
15 by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable
16 appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost
17 of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter
18 collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and
19 old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail
20 bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations
21 and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manu-
22 facture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of
23 annual payments for amortization of principal and interest
24 thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into dur-
25 ing the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Depart-

1 ment Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 521) , shall not exceed
2 the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable
3 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5 SEC. 202. Hereafter, and under such regulations as may
6 be prescribed by the Postmaster General, any funds avail-
7 able to the Post Office Department by appropriation shall
8 be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of tech-
9 nical, scientific, professional, or other similar organizations
10 concerned with the function or activity for which the appro-
11 priation concerned is made.

12 SEC. 203. During the current fiscal year, and under such
13 regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster Gen-
14 eral, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 shall be avail-
15 able from any funds available to the Post Office Department,
16 as may be determined by him, for expenses necessary to
17 enable the Department to participate in Federal or non-
18 Federal training programs and for necessary expenses of
19 training officers and employees (both departmental and
20 field postal services) in such subjects or courses of instruc-
21 tion in either Federal or non-Federal facilities as will con-
22 tribute to the improved performance of their official duties:
23 *Provided*, That not more than forty-five of such officers and
24 employees may participate in any training program in a

1 non-Federal facility which is of more than ninety days
2 duration.

3 SEC. 204. Not exceeding \$12,000,000 of appropriations
4 in this title shall be available for payment to the General
5 Services Administration of such additional sums as may be
6 necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation,
7 improvement, and equipment of federally owned property
8 used for postal purposes of which not to exceed \$10,000,000
9 shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventila-
10 tion for the specialized conditions in workroom areas.

11 TITLE III

12 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
14 ing contract stenographic reporting services, ~~\$1,035,000~~
15 *\$1,170,000: Provided,* That travel expenses of the judges
16 shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

17 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any
20 corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the
21 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
22 against the Government of the United States or who
23 is a member of an organization of Government em-
24 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the

1 Government of the United States, or who advocates,
2 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
3 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
4 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
5 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
6 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
7 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
8 of the United States, is not a member of an organization
9 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
10 against the Government of the United States, or that such
11 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
12 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
13 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
14 That any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
15 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
16 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
17 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
21 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
22 or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,
23 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
24 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
25 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition

1 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
2 ing law.

3 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the “Treasury-Post
4 Office Appropriation Act, 1956”.

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1955.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4876

[Report No. 136]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 10), 1955

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 12, 1955

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 14, 1955
For actions of April 13, 1955
84th-1st, No. 61

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HIGHLIGHTS; Senate passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported 2nd supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported State Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill. Senate received Hoover Commission report on transportation. Both Houses received Hoover Commission report on legal services.

HOUSE

1. STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 5502 (H. Rept. 417), which is to be debated today (pp. 3710, 3719).
2. FARM LOANS. The Poage Subcommittee voted to report to the full Agriculture Committee S. 941, to authorize the Federal land banks to purchase the assets (except cash, accounts, receivable, and reserved mineral interests) of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (p. D287).
3. AUDIT REPORTS were received from the Assistant Comptroller General on CCC (H. Doc. 129) and the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Doc. 130); to Government Operations Committee (p. 3718).
4. ROADS. Both Houses received from the President a report, "Public Utility Relocation Incident to Highway Improvement" (H. Doc. 127); to Public Works Committees (pp. 3629, 3718).
5. PERSONNEL. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to provide for settlement of claims of Government employees for damage to, etc., personal property incident to their service; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3719).
6. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to amend

the Penalty Mail Act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 3719).

7. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend various provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 3641, 3718).
8. LEGAL SERVICES. Both Houses received from the Hoover Commission its report on this subject; to Government Operations Committees (pp. 3642, 3718). This report will not be available from the Legislative Reporting Staff. Pursuant to a special arrangement, each agency of the Department is ordering its own supply of the report directly from GPO.

SENATE

9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 4876. Senate conferees were appointed. The bill had been reported on April 12 with amendments (S. Rept. 136). (pp. 3629, ~~3663-4~~)
(3629-9)
10. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4903 (p. D286). It is expected that the bill will be debated today (p. 3700). The Senate committee provided \$700,000 for control of emergency outbreaks of insects, etc.; inserted language to permit the Department to repay a temporary allocation of \$5,000,000 from the President's disaster relief fund to reactivate the emergency wind erosion control program under ACP; and retained the item of \$2,570,000 for control of forest pests.
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 33, authorizing the Committee to investigate administration of the civil-service system by the Civil Service Commission and the departments and agencies (S. Rept. 137)(p. 3656).
12. CONTRACTS. Sen. Payne recommended amendments to clarify the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (pp. 3674-6).
13. CLAIMS; PERSONNEL. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide relief in the case of several aliens who were illegally employed (by what is now AMS) during the war; to Judiciary Committee (p. 3642).
14. ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; PRICE SUPPORTS; SUGAR; RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received various resolutions, etc., favoring additional acreage allotments for the freeze areas, higher price supports, amendments of the Sugar Act, and the Hells Canyon project (pp. 3646-7, 3649, 3651, 3649-54).
15. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the Hoover Commission its report on this subject (p. 3642); to Government Operations Committee. The report includes the following recommendations:

84TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4876

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
5 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury
6 Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956,
7 namely:

1 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses in the Office of the Secretary,
4 including the operation and maintenance of the Treasury
5 Building and Annex thereof; and the purchase of uniforms
6 for elevator operators; ~~(1)\$2,650,000~~ \$2,680,000.

7 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Accounts,
10 \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
11 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
12 dent to the deposit of taxes in Government depositories.

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

14 For necessary expenses of the Division of Disbursement,
15 \$15,475,000.

16 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

17 For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt
18 issues of the United States, \$44,500,000, to be expended
19 as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the Secre-
20 tary is authorized to accept services without compensation:
21 *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may
22 be reimbursed for expenditures as fiscal agents of the United
23 States on account of public-debt transactions for the account
24 of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That
25 the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the

1 Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760),
2 shall not be available for obligation during the current fiscal
3 year.

4 OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Treasurer,
7 \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and
8 branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses inci-
9 dent to the verification and destruction of unfit United
10 States paper currency.

11 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Customs, includ-
14 ing purchase of seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for
15 replacement only; arms and ammunition; uniforms or allow-
16 ances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954 (68 Stat. 1114) ; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; and, awards
19 of compensation to informers as authorized by the Act of
20 August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401) ; \$41,200,000.

21 INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service
24 including purchase (not to exceed ~~(2)one hundred and fifty~~
25 *two hundred* of which one hundred are for replacement only)

1 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a),
3 and of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined
4 by the Commissioner; and ammunition; ~~(3)\$278,500,000~~
5 \$286,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of
6 the amount appropriated herein shall be available for ex-
7 penses by contract for private facilities and instruction for
8 training of employees under such regulations as may be
9 prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

10 BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics, in-
13 cluding services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
14 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; hire of passenger motor
15 vehicles; arms and ammunition; and not to exceed \$10,000
16 for services or information looking toward the apprehension
17 of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice;
18 \$2,990,000.

19 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the United States Secret
22 Service, including purchase (not to exceed thirty for
23 replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles;
24 and arms and ammunition; \$2,960,000.

1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

2 For necessary expenses of the White House Police,
3 including uniforms and equipment, and arms and ammuni-
4 tion, purchases to be made in such manner as the President
5 may determine, \$800,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GUARD FORCE

7 For necessary expenses of the guard force for Treasury
8 Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and arms and
10 ammunition; \$268,000.

11 BUREAU OF THE MINT

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, in-
14 cluding arms and ammunition; purchase and maintenance
15 of uniforms and accessories for guards; purchase of one
16 passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only) ; and not
17 to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of the annual assay com-
18 mission; \$3,650,000.

19 COAST GUARD

20 OPERATING EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses for the operation and mainte-
22 nance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, includ-
23 ing hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;

1 purchase of not to exceed thirty-two passenger motor vehicles
2 for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of
3 aircraft; and recreation and welfare; \$153,750,000: *Pro-*
4 *vided*, That the number of aircraft on hand at any one
5 time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-six exclu-
6 sive of planes and parts stored to meet future attrition:
7 *Provided further*, That (a) the unobligated balance of ap-
8 propriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for
9 "Operating expenses" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955,
10 to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified
11 Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b)
12 amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1,
13 1955, against the appropriation "Operating expenses", fiscal
14 year 1955, and the appropriation for "Operating expenses"
15 for the fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pur-
16 suant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955,
17 shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation,
18 and such merged appropriation shall be available as one
19 fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard,
20 for the payment of obligations properly incurred against
21 such prior year appropriations and against this appropria-
22 tion, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from
23 such merged appropriation to the appropriation for pay-
24 ment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended

1 balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred, and (2)
2 any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropria-
3 tion so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then
4 remaining unliquidated against such appropriation: *Provided*
5 *further*, That except as otherwise authorized by the Act
6 of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), this ap-
7 propriation shall be available for expenses of primary and
8 secondary schooling for dependents of Coast Guard person-
9 nel stationed outside the continental United States in amounts
10 not exceeding an average of \$250 per student, when it is
11 determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available
12 in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the edu-
13 cation of such dependents, and the Coast Guard may provide
14 for the transportation of said dependents between such
15 schools and their places of residence when the schools are not
16 accessible to such dependents by regular means of transpor-
17 tation.

18 ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

19 For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction,
20 rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore
21 facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related
22 thereto; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$7,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended.

RETIREED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$21,300,000.

RESERVE TRAINING

For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law (14 U. S. C. 751-762; 37 U. S. C. 231-319), including expenses for regular personnel, or reserve personnel while on active duty, engaged primarily in administration of the reserve program; and the maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; \$3,175,000: *Provided*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Reserve training" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against the appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1955, and the appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly

1 incurred against such prior year appropriations and against
2 this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be trans-
3 ferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation
4 for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unex-
5 pended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred and
6 (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appro-
7 priation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations
8 then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation.

9 CORPORATIONS

10 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
11 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the
12 limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such
13 corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make
14 such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal
15 year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Govern-
16 ment Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be
17 necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
18 Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or
19 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

20 FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

21 Not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available during the
22 fiscal year 1956 for all administrative expenses of the Cor-
23 poration (including use of the services and facilities of Fed-
24 eral Reserve Banks), to be computed on an accrual basis,

1 and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized
2 expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition,
3 protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dispo-
4 sition of real or personal property belonging to the Corpora-
5 tion or in which it has an interest, expenses of services per-
6 formed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the per-
7 formance of legal services, and all administrative expenses
8 reimbursable from other Government agencies.

9 LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

10 Not to exceed \$1,400,000 (to be computed on an
11 accrual basis) of the funds derived from Reconstruction
12 Finance Corporation activities (except those conducted
13 under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950),
14 shall be available during the current fiscal year for adminis-
15 trative expenses incident to the liquidation of said Corpo-
16 ration, including use of the services and facilities of the
17 Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the
18 term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include
19 all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee
20 basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase
21 of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided*
22 *further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for ad-
23 ministrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which
24 does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel,

1 and other expenses of persons employed outside the conti-
2 nental United States; the expenses of services performed
3 on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termina-
4 tion of contracts or in the performance of legal services, and
5 all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Govern-
6 ment agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of
7 administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation
8 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized
9 accounting principles and practices.

10 GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

11 SEC. 102. Hereafter, appropriations for the Treasury
12 Department available for the expenses of travel shall be
13 available, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
14 the Treasury, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
15 organizations concerned with the function or activity for
16 which the applicable appropriation is made.

17 SEC. 103. Subsection (c) of Private Law 419 of the
18 Eighty-third Congress is hereby amended as follows: In lieu
19 of the last sentence of said subsection insert: "There are
20 hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health
21 Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary
22 for care and treatment provided under the authority of this
23 subsection."

24 (4)SEC. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the

1 Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes
2 as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

3 TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 (5) *PAYMENTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES*

5 *For expenses incurred by the Post Office Department in*
6 *transporting United States mail by foreign carriers at a*
7 *Universal Postal Union rate in excess of the rate prescribed*
8 *for United States carriers; and for an amount equivalent*
9 *to (a) postage for matter sent in the mails free of postage,*
10 *and (b) the difference between the regular rates of postage*
11 *and the reduced rates for matter permitted to be sent at*
12 *reduced rates, under authority of the following laws, to the*
13 *extent they are not covered by section 1 of the Act of August*
14 *15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614), (1) subsection (a) (3) of section*
15 *5 of the Act of June 23, 1874, as amended (39 U. S. C.*
16 *283 (a) (3)), relating to reduced rate of postage on news-*
17 *papers or periodicals of certain non-profit organizations; (2)*
18 *sections 5 and 6 of the Act of March 3, 1877, as amended*
19 *(39 U. S. C. 321), relative to certain matter sent free*
20 *through the mails; (3) section 25 of the Act of March 3,*
21 *1879, as amended (39 U. S. C. 286), and subsection (b)*
22 *of section 2 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C.*
23 *289a (b)), relating to free-in-county mailing privileges;*
24 *(4) the Act of April 27, 1904, as amended (39 U. S. C.*

1 331), relating to free postage and reduced postage rates on
2 reading matter and other articles for the blind; (5) the Act
3 of March 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 1359), granting franking privi-
4 leges to Edith Bolling Wilson; (6) the Act of February 14,
5 1929 (39 U. S. C. 336), granting free mailing privileges
6 to the Diplomatic Corps of the countries of the Pan American
7 Postal Union; (7) the Act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat.
8 1395), granting franking privileges to Grace G. Coolidge;
9 (8) the Act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), granting
10 reduced rates to publications for use of the blind; (9) the
11 Act of June 29, 1940 (39 U. S. C. 321-1), granting free
12 mailing privileges to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau;
13 (10) section 212 of title II of the Act of July 1, 1944 (42
14 U. S. C. 213), relating to free mailing privileges of certain
15 officers of the Public Health Service; (11) the Act of May
16 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 707), granting franking privileges to
17 Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; (12) subsection (e) of section 204
18 of the Act of July 3, 1948, as amended (39 U. S. C. 292a
19 (e)), granting reduced fourth-class postage rates to libraries
20 and other organizations or associations, and to films and
21 related material for educational use; (13) the Act of July
22 12, 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 891 and 892),
23 relating to free mailing privileges of members of the Armed
24 Forces in certain areas; (14) the second and third provisos

1 *of subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act of October 30, 1951*
2 *(39 U. S. C. 289a (a)), granting reduced second-class*
3 *postage rates to certain organizations; and (15) the fifth*
4 *proviso of section 3 of the Act of October 30, 1951 (39*
5 *U. S. C. 290a-1), granting reduced third-class postage*
6 *rates to certain organizations; \$10,362,000, to be paid to*
7 *postal revenues on the basis of billings by the Postmaster*
8 *General at quarterly or other intervals.*

9 CONTRIBUTION TO THE POSTAL FUND

10 For administration and operation of the Post Office
11 Department and the postal service, there is hereby appro-
12 priated the aggregate amount of postal revenues for the fiscal
13 year ending June 30, 1956, as authorized by law (39
14 U. S. C. 786, 794a), together with an amount from any
15 money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal
16 to the difference between such revenues and the total of the
17 appropriations hereinafter specified and the sum needed may
18 be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition
19 of the Postmaster General, for the following purposes,
20 namely:

21 CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL
22 FUND

23 ADMINISTRATION

24 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
25 administration of the postal service, operation of the inspec-

1 tion service, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized
2 by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and
3 conduct of a research and development program, including
4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; management studies; not to
6 exceed \$25,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses;
7 rewards for information and services concerning violations
8 of postal laws and regulations, current and prior fiscal years,
9 in accordance with regulations of the Postmaster General in
10 effect at the time the services are rendered or information
11 furnished; and expenses of delegates designated by the Post-
12 master General to attend meetings and congresses for the
13 purpose of making postal arrangements with foreign gov-
14 ernments pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$6,500 of
15 such expenses to be accounted for solely on the certificate
16 of the Postmaster General; and not to exceed \$20,000
17 for rewards for information and services, as provided for
18 herein, shall be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster
19 General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and
20 settlement of claims, pursuant to law, current and prior
21 fiscal years, for damages, and for losses resulting from un-
22 avoidable casualty (39 U. S. C. 49) ; \$15,500,000.

23 OPERATIONS

24 For expenses necessary for the operation and adminis-
25 tration of post offices, not otherwise provided for, including

1 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act
 2 of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and for other ac-
 3 tivities conducted by the Post Office Department pursuant
 4 to law, ~~(6)\$1,850,000,000~~ \$1,886,363,000: *Provided*, That
 5 not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation available to the
 6 Post Office Department for the current fiscal year may be
 7 transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to
 8 any other such appropriation or appropriations; but the ap-
 9 propriation "Administration" shall not be increased by more
 10 than \$2,000,000 as a result of such transfers: *Provided fur-*
 11 *ther*, That functions financed by the appropriations available
 12 to the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year and
 13 the amounts appropriated therefor, may be transferred, in
 14 addition to the appropriation transfers otherwise authorized
 15 in this Act and with the approval of the Bureau of the
 16 Budget, between such appropriations to the extent neces-
 17 sary to improve administration and operations.

18 TRANSPORTATION

19 For expenses necessary for the administration and opera-
 20 tion of the postal transportation service, including payments
 21 for transportation of domestic and foreign mails by air, land,
 22 and water transportation facilities, including current and prior
 23 fiscal years settlements with foreign countries for handling
 24 of mail; ~~(7)\$648,000,000~~ \$675,241,000.

FINANCE

For expenses necessary for the administration of the financial services of the Post Office Department, including the procurement of stamps and accountable paper; \$17,200,000.

FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); procurement of postal supplies and equipment; storage and repair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the postal service; ~~(8)\$155,000,000~~ \$159,800,000: *Provided*, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Government-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manu-

1 facture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of
2 annual payments for amortization of principal and interest
3 thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into dur-
4 ing the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Depart-
5 ment Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 521), shall not exceed
6 the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable
7 prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act.

8 GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 SEC. 202. Hereafter, and under such regulations as may
10 be prescribed by the Postmaster General, any funds avail-
11 able to the Post Office Department by appropriation shall
12 be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of tech-
13 nical, scientific, professional, or other similar organizations
14 concerned with the function or activity for which the appro-
15 priation concerned is made.

16 SEC. 203. During the current fiscal year, and under such
17 regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster Gen-
18 eral, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 shall be avail-
19 able from any funds available to the Post Office Department,
20 as may be determined by him, for expenses necessary to
21 enable the Department to participate in Federal or non-
22 Federal training programs and for necessary expenses of
23 training officers and employees (both departmental and
24 field postal services) in such subjects or courses of instruc-

tion in either Federal or non-Federal facilities as will contribute to the improved performance of their official duties:

Provided, That not more than forty-five of such officers and employees may participate in any training program in a non-Federal facility which is of more than ninety days duration.

SEC. 204. Not exceeding \$12,000,000 of appropriations in this title shall be available for payment to the General Services Administration of such additional sums as may be necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of federally owned property used for postal purposes of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventilation for the specialized conditions in workroom areas.

TITLE III

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, ~~(9)~~\$1,035,000 \$1,170,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the

1 salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike
2 against the Government of the United States or who
3 is a member of an organization of Government em-
4 ployees that asserts the right to strike against the
5 Government of the United States, or who advocates,
6 or is a member of an organization that advocates, the
7 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
8 or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affi-
9 davit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the per-
10 son making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
11 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government
12 of the United States, is not a member of an organization
13 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
14 against the Government of the United States, or that such
15 person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organ-
16 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
17 the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*,
18 That any person who engages in a strike against the Gov-
19 ernment of the United States or who is a member of an
20 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
21 to strike against the Government of the United States, or
22 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
23 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
24 States by force or violence and accepts employment the
25 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation

1 or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,
2 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
3 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
4 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
5 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-
6 ing law.

7 SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury-Post
8 Office Appropriation Act, 1956".

Passed the House of Representatives March 15, 1955.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments April 13, 1955.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 13, 1955

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



United States
of America

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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 101

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1955

No. 61

Senate

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace, Thou hast ordained that not in cushioned seats of safety and ease, but in danger and stern conflict and in contending for the things which are more precious to us than life itself, shall we find our strength and our triumph in these days when all mankind stands in the Valley of Decision. For a part and a place on the side of human dignity and truth and decency in the raging struggle against the powers of darkness and the principalities of evil, God of freedom and of justice, we give Thee thanks.

Make us patient and thoughtful one with another in the fret and jar of these difficult days, remembering that each comrade by our side fights a hard fight and walks a lonely way. Teach us a gentler tone, a sweeter charity of words, and a more healing touch for all the smart of this wounded world. Arm us with the sword which is the might of Thy love, and with the shield which is Thine invincible truth, against which all the spears of hate cannot ultimately prevail. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1955.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

WALTER F. GEORGE,
President pro tempore.

Mr. MANSFIELD thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced

that on April 5, 1955, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 465) for the relief of Ernest Ludwig Bamford and Mrs. Nadine Bamford.

PUBLIC UTILITY RELOCATION INCIDENT TO HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 127)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Public Works:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 5, 1955.

Hon. RICHARD NIXON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Secretary of Commerce was directed by section 11 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 to make a study of problems posed by the relocation of utility facilities resulting from improvements under Federal highway programs, and to submit a report to the President for transmittal to the Congress.

I am transmitting herewith a report entitled "Public Utility Relocation Incident to Highway Improvement," which has been submitted to me by the Secretary of Commerce.

Respectfully yours,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, April 1, and Monday, April 4, 1955, was dispensed with.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to order of the Senate of April 1, 1955,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore announced that on April 2, 1955, he had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4436) relating to the use of storage space in the Clark Hill Reservoir for the purpose of

providing the city of McCormick, S. C., a regulated water supply, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of April 1, 1955,

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Appropriations, on April 12, 1955, reported favorably with amendments, the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and submitted a report (No. 136) thereon.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SESSION OF THE SENATE

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Refugees of the Committee on the Judiciary was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Health Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized to meet today during the session of the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have a brief announcement to make before I suggest the absence of a quorum. I plan to ask unanimous consent for the consideration today of the bill making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States. If that unanimous consent is granted, and if action is concluded on that bill, it is planned to take up Calendar No. 125, a bill to amend the act increasing the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent; Calendar No. 126, a bill (S. 460) to amend section 4482 of the Revised Statutes as amended (46 U. S. C. 475), relating to life preservers for river steamers; Calendar

No. 132, a bill (S. 800) to repeal the act of January 19, 1929 (ch. 86, 45 Stat. 1090), entitled "An act to limit the date of filing claims for retainer pay"; Calendar No. 133, a bill (S. 35) to permit the transportation in the mails of live scorpions; Calendar No. 134, a bill (S. 1137) to extend the authority for the enlistment of aliens in the Regular Army; Calendar No. 135, a bill (S. 1139) to extend the existing authority for the loan of a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France; and Calendar No. 136, a bill (S. 1600) to provide that leave accrued by members of the Armed Forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining the maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit.

It is also possible that if word is received from the Senator who objected when the bill was reached on the calendar, and if it is agreeable with him, the Senate may proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 121, a bill (S. 1413) to amend the act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

I ask unanimous consent that after the Senate completes its morning business it proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 137, a bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, it is, of course, rather unusual to bring up such a bill at this time and take immediate action, but the Treasury-Post Office bill is so general that the Senator from New Hampshire, as the ranking minority member of the committee, would have no objection to having it taken up for consideration today. The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], spoke to me earlier about the matter. I see no reason why the bill should not be taken up today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, 10 years ago this week the greatest man of our generation was laid to rest at Hyde Park, and the whole Nation went into mourning

A pall of gloom spread over the country and crossed the seas to far distant lands where American soldiers, sailors, and airmen were fighting for freedom. The whole free world felt a sense of shock. Only dictators and tyrants rejoiced.

A decade later, this is still one of the most melancholy of our anniversaries. Franklin Delano Roosevelt was fashioned from the stuff of greatness, and his passing left an empty, lonesome space against the sky.

The problems with which he struggled were mighty, and he met them as only a great leader can. Sometimes he made mistakes—great mistakes—but only a man who avoids great problems altogether can avoid great errors altogether.

It is difficult in this mid-decade of the 20th century to recall the feeling of hopelessness and helplessness that held our country in bondage at the time he first assumed the Presidential office.

Our people could see no hope; no confidence; no future. Around us there was nothing but foreclosures; idle factories; food and fiber rotting in the fields while children went hungry and unclad. Poverty had ceased to be a spur to achievement, and had become merely an incentive to lethargy.

Into this welter of gloom strode a man with confidence in America—a man who could speak the true voice of courage and hope. In his inaugural address, he told the country that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

It was a trumpet call to action. A nation prostrate rose to its feet and began to march. The wheels of industry turned once again—sometimes grinding and clashing, but still turning. Our soil became a blessing which could produce food and fiber instead of mortgages and foreclosures.

The years that followed were hectic and sometimes feverish. The great social reforms of the New Deal burst upon the Nation at an unprecedented rate. A new principle was written into the country's philosophy, a principle best stated by the President himself.

We have always known that needless self-interest was bad morals—

He said—

We know now that it is bad economics.

He also said that:

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

The spirit that bested the depression also conquered the Axis Powers, even though the architect of victory himself passed away before the victory was consummated. But in a real sense, the spirit never died, because it was compounded of the courage and the determination of the American people.

Ten years later, Franklin Delano Roosevelt is still a controversial figure. He is still a man about whom much is argued and little is settled. But it is a real test of his greatness that even now there are those who feel compelled to descend into his grave to debate endlessly the questions of his times.

As one who was close to him, I myself do not believe that he would carry

on such debates. He always met the problems of the present with the zest and enthusiasm of a true leader. The problems of the past he left to those whose sole concern is kicking over the ashes of long-dead fires.

Although I frequently disagreed with Franklin D. Roosevelt—in fact, I cast one of my first votes as a Member of Congress against him—I always recognized in him the greatness of his leadership. His role in history we cannot determine now. But we know it will loom large.

It is fitting and proper that we commemorate the anniversary of his passing. In so doing, we will be in tune with the millions of Americans who never swerved in their allegiance to him despite the detractors and the muck rakers of history.

But the greatest tribute we could pay would be to dedicate ourselves to the problems of the present. The greatest honor we could bestow would be to resolve that we shall face the enemies of America in 1955 in the same spirit he displayed in facing depression and the Axis powers. As united Americans, we could once again demonstrate to the world that we have banished fear from our hearts and resumed our role as the confident leaders of the free world.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an editorial from the April 12 issue of the New York Times.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AFTER 10 YEARS

It is 10 years today since Franklin D. Roosevelt died. His memorials are not in bronze alone, nor in stone. They are in international policies which grew out of those he followed. They are in the United Nations, to which he gave the name and to whose principles, forecast in the Atlantic Charter and outlined at Dumbarton Oaks and in what was good in the Yalta agreements, he subscribed. They are ironically outstanding in the very fact that after 10 years he is still a center of controversy and that some of the things he did and said at Yalta are as hotly debated as though he were likely to be again a candidate for the Presidency.

It would be futile, at this time, to compare Franklin D. Roosevelt with other Presidents. But the truth is, because of the very nature of this generation's historical trends, that he remains in the current of events. He is alive as few men, however influential, have ever been 10 years after they passed from this earth.

He is alive because his principles and his hopes are still at stake. He did not invent the Truman doctrine, the Marshall plan and its successors, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, point four, technical assistance, or the policy which now attempts to turn Germany and Japan from beaten enemies into allies in defense. Yet the union of the free world was his dream and his conception of necessity.

He had his moments of error. He was sometimes overconfident. Circumstances compelled him to look at the future out of the confusion of an armed struggle. He did not live to see the final victory. He did not live to see the Communist betrayal of that victory. He never had to face the full implications of the atomic age. Today's schoolboy could tell Mr. Roosevelt things he did not know.

By Mr. AIKEN:

Editorial entitled, "Quietly in Our Midst," dealing with the life in the United States of Dr. Janis Alfra Kaktins, a displaced person, published in the Barre Daily Times of March 25, 1955.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Editorial entitled "Twenty Years of Low-Rent Housing," published in the Birmingham (Ala.) News of April 2, 1955.

Editorial entitled "Yalta Dud," published in the Washington Evening Star of April 6, 1955.

Article entitled "Hatred of Roosevelt Is Key to Yalta Controversy," published in the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee of March 22, 1955.

By Mr. MORSE:

Editorial entitled "Rose as National Flower," published in the Mobile (Ala.) Register of March 23, 1955.

Article entitled "The Offshore Entanglement," written by Walter Lippmann, and published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of April 12, 1955.

By Mr. BUTLER:

Article entitled "Why the American Legion Favors Help for the United States Merchant Fleet," written by Seaborn P. Collins, national commander of the American Legion, and published in the April 1955 issue of the American Legion magazine.

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

Editorial entitled "Control Is the Only Solution," published in the Cynthiana Democrat of April 7, 1955.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THURMOND in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, under the order previously entered the Chair lays before the Senate House bill 4876, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, in presenting the committee report on H. R. 4876, it gives me great pleasure to say that the subcommittee and the full committee were unanimous with respect to every detail of the bill. One reason why we had no difficulty in reaching agreement on the bill was that we did not undertake to increase any item provided in the House bill which we did not believe was necessary to be increased in the public interest. Of course, it is traditional that we have less differences of

opinion in providing funds for the Post Office Department and the Treasury Department than for any other department, because all of us recognize the essential work of these two agencies of Government.

The total of the Treasury, Post Office, and Tax Court appropriation bill for 1956 is \$3,358,622,000 which is an increase of \$76,069,000 over the amount of \$3,282,553,000, allowed by the House. This is a reduction from the estimates of \$1,763,000 and \$12,789,300 over the 1955 appropriation.

The subcommittee added \$7,530,000 for the Treasury Department to the total of \$595,818,000 allowed by the House, making a total of \$603,348,000, an amount \$1,050,000 under the estimate.

The subcommittee added \$68,404,000 to the \$2,685,700,000 allowed by the House for the Post Office Department, making a total of \$2,754,104,000, an amount \$713,000 under the estimates.

The subcommittee also added \$135,000 for the Tax Court, which was contained in a budget estimate not considered by the House, bringing the total to \$1,170,000, the budget estimate.

The bill contains 9 amendments, 4 of which are for the Treasury Department. Two of these restore the position of Assistant Secretary, the first adding \$30,000 to the Office of the Secretary for the Assistant Secretary and 2 assistants, the second deleting Section 104, inserted by the House, which would not permit the continuation of the position of the third Assistant Secretary. The Assistant Secretary handles almost all the programs formerly handled by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, including the synthetic rubber and tin programs in the Federal Facilities Corporation, the defense production loan program, and the liquidation of the RFC. There is still \$246 million in the RFC portfolio, and \$227 million outstanding in defense production loans and commitments. The Department testified that it would be seriously crippled if the office were abolished at this time, and the committee recommends its continuation because it believes the emergency situation for which the office was created is not yet over, but has expressed in the committee report the hope that the position will be abolished at the earliest possible date.

The committee also recommends two amendments for the Internal Revenue Service. The first of these permits the Service to purchase the budgeted number of 200 new passenger automobiles, rather than the 150 provided by the House, of which 100 are for replacement. Testimony revealed that these new autos are needed to enable 175 new alcohol tax fraud agents, taken out of supervisory work in distilleries and assigned to criminal field work, to do their jobs effectively.

The other Internal Revenue Service amendment restores \$7,500,000 to the House allowance of \$278,500,000, making a total of \$286 million, the budget estimate. This will permit the hiring of the scheduled addition of 1,000 new revenue agents during the year. The Department

states that the additional agents will add \$10 for every dollar spent the first year and \$20 for every dollar spent by the third year. The Committee believes that an ultimate return of \$150 million for \$7,500,000 is sound economy and consonant with the attitude of all fair-minded taxpayers who are willing to pay their share of running the Government but who do not wish to pay the share of tax-dodgers. Expansion in the force in the present year has yielded \$144 million in additional revenue in 7 months and similar results are expected of next year's expansion program.

For the Post Office Department, the committee has added language which will allow the Department to credit postal revenues from the general fund of the Treasury to the extent specific legislation has provided certain items to be carried through the mail free of charge or for amounts less than cost. The item was omitted by the House. It does not increase the total of the bill, being reflected in the 5 appropriation items. It will, however, affect the books of the Department to the extent of decreasing the deficit by \$10,362,000. The Department testified that it will aid in placing the Post Office on a businesslike basis.

The other three amendments for the Post Office Department restore to the budget estimates the appropriations recommended for Post Office "Operations," "Transportation," and "Facilities."

The House report indicates that reductions were made, in large measure, because it was believed that mail volume was overestimated for 1956. The Department, on the other hand, is afraid that their estimate may be too low. Here is the story in brief.

In fiscal 1954 mail volume was estimated at 53.7 billion pieces. The actual volume turned out to be 52.2 billion pieces. The Department took this decrease into consideration in preparing its 1956 estimates. The original 1955 estimate was 55.8 billion pieces. This was revised downward in June of 1954, because of the 1954 reduction, to 53.6 billion pieces. However, present estimates based on 8 months of 1955 operation indicate a possible increase to 55.6 billion pieces, or 6.7 percent over 1954. The Department had budgeted for a smaller increase—5.8 percent in transportation—which it reflected in expenditure estimates increases of only 2.1 percent.

The need for these funds affects the various accounts in a variety of ways.

In "Operations," the reduction of \$36,363,000 by the House from \$1,886,363,000 to \$1,850,000,000 is more than \$14 million under the 1955 appropriation, although mail volume is increasing. Unless the requested funds are made available, the Department states that extensions and expansions of service in city and rural deliveries cannot be accomplished.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the appropriation bill carry funds for the \$100 uniform allowance which was granted last year

to the men in the Post Office Department?

Mr. ROBERTSON. It does. That is one of the items I shall mention in a moment. It is one which the House cut out. We believe it should be restored. The men were promised the uniform allowance, and we believe they should have it. It is contained in the bill as it is reported to the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator from Virginia understand that the supplemental appropriation bill, on which the Senate has not yet acted, will carry a uniform allowance for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1955?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senator understands that item is carried in the supplemental appropriation bill which is being marked up by the full Appropriations Committee this afternoon. The item in the bill now before the Senate is for the fiscal year commencing July 1 next.

Mr. AIKEN. In other words, Congress will keep its commitment for both years. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. So far as the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Virginia are concerned, Congress will do it.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the distinguished Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In "Transportation," the reduction of \$27,241,000 by the House from the estimate of \$675,241,000 to \$648 million, is \$14 million and \$15 million under the actual and estimated obligations for 1954 and 1955, respectively. Expansion of service to meet the demands of shifts in population and new and growing communities can only be made if adequate funds are available.

In "Facilities," the reduction of \$4,800,000 from the estimate of \$159,800,000 has been restored. The Department states that were this not allowed, the modernization of the Department would be seriously affected, and that in the face of increased mail volume it could only be met by a reduction in the capital expenditures for the light, color, and ventilation program and for new mechanized equipment.

Mr. President, I now ask that the Senate consider the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. THURMOND in the chair). The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Treasury Department—Office of the Secretary—Salaries and Expenses," on page 2, line 6, after the word "operators", to strike out \$2,650,000 and insert "\$2,680,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Internal Revenue Service—Salaries and Expenses," on page 3, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "two hundred"; and on page 4, line 4, after the word "ammunition", to strike out "\$278,500,000" and insert "\$286,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General Provisions—Treasury Department," on page 11, after line 23, to strike out:

Sec. 104. The number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury provided by section 234 of the Revised Statutes as amended is hereby reduced from three to two.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, generally speaking, the minority of the committee and I are generally in accord with this bill, and I desire to compliment the distinguished Senator from Virginia for the excellency of the job he has done. I should like to ask him what section is stricken from the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Section 104, because that contains the language of the House which abolished the position of special assistant to wind up the RFC.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 11, after line 23, to strike out section 104.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Post Office Department," on page 12, after line 3, to insert:

PAYMENTS FOR SPECIAL SERVICES

For expenses incurred by the Post Office Department in transporting United States mail by foreign carriers at a Universal Postal Union rate in excess of the rate prescribed for United States carriers; and for an amount equivalent to (a) postage for matter sent in the mails free of postage, and (b) the difference between the regular rates of postage and the reduced rates for matter permitted to be sent at reduced rates, under authority of the following laws, to the extent they are not covered by section 1 of the act of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 614), (1) subsection (a) (3) of section 5 of the act of June 23, 1874, as amended (39 U. S. C. 283 (a) (3)), relating to reduced rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals of certain non-profit organizations; (2) sections 5 and 6 of the act of March 3, 1877, as amended (39 U. S. C. 321), relative to certain matter sent free through the mails; (3) section 25 of the act of March 3, 1879, as amended (39 U. S. C. 286), and subsection (b) of section 2 of the act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C. 289a (b)), relating to free-in-county mailing privileges; (4) the act of April 27, 1904, as amended (39 U. S. C. 331), relating to free postage and reduced postage rates on reading matter and other articles for the blind; (5) the act of March 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 1359), granting franking privileges to Edith Bolling Wilson; (6) the act of February 14, 1929 (39 U. S. C. 336), granting free mailing privileges to the Diplomatic Corps of the countries of the Pan American Postal Union; (7) the act of June 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 1395), granting franking privileges to Grace G. Coolidge; (8) the act of April 15, 1937 (39 U. S. C. 293c), granting reduced rates to publications for use of the blind; (9) the act of June 29, 1940 (39 U. S. C. 321-1), granting free mailing privileges to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau; (10) section 212 of title II of the act of July 1, 1944 (42 U. S. C. 213), relating to free mailing privileges of certain officers of the Public Health Service; (11) the act of May 7, 1945 (59 Stat. 707), granting franking privileges to Anna Eleanor Roosevelt; (12) subsection (e) of section 204 of the act of July 3, 1948, as amended (39 U. S. C. 292a (e)), granting reduced fourth-class postage rates to libraries and other organizations or associations, and to films and related material for educational use; (13) the act of July 12, 1950, as amended (50 U. S. C. app. 891 and 892), relating to free mailing privileges of members of the Armed Forces in certain areas; (14) the second and third provisos of subsection (a) of section 2 of the act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C. 289a (a)), granting reduced second-class

postage rates to certain organizations; and (15) the fifth proviso of section 3 of the act of October 30, 1951 (39 U. S. C. 290a-1), granting reduced third-class postage rates to certain organizations; \$10,362,000, to be paid to postal revenues on the basis of billings by the Postmaster General at quarterly or other intervals.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Current Authorizations Out of Postal Fund—Operations," on page 16, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$1,850,000,000" and insert "\$1,886,363,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I should like to take this opportunity to pay my tribute to the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] who, as chairman of the subcommittee, has done such splendid service. I wish to commend him and the full Appropriations Committee for bringing in a report which restores some of the amounts cut from the bill in the other body.

Personally, I think the Post Office Department not only justified the restorations, but I think it would be most damaging to the postal service if they had been eliminated.

Mr. President, I think I should also pay tribute to the personnel of the Post Office Department. In the hearings there is a statement which I requested to have placed in the record. We hear much about the inefficiency of the operation of the Post Office Department. After all, the test of a business is the efficiency of its management and employees. There has been a great increase in the efficiency of the Post Office Department in the matter of handling of mail by individuals; for instance, the number of pieces of mail handled per man in 1950 as compared with 1955. In 1950 the number of pieces handled was 215,443. In 1954 the number was 246,537. Each individual handled 31,094 more pieces, an increase of 14.43 percent.

I think it will be found that that is more than the average increase in efficiency in industry, which I think runs from 7 to 9 percent.

The same efficiency prevails in the collection and delivery service. It has increased 5.03 percent in a 5-year period.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table found on page 18 of the hearings be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Number of pieces of mail handled per man-year in 1950 and 1954

	1950	1954	Increase	
			Pieces	Percent
Mail handling and window service.....	215,443	246,537	31,094	14.43
Collection and delivery service.....	357,882	376,634	18,752	5.23
Total.....	573,325	623,171	49,846	8.69

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement commending the Postmaster General and

those in charge of his department. Splendid progress has been made in the operation and efficiency of the Post Office Department, as attested by the shrinking deficits.

In 1954 the deficit was \$399,146,000, or approximately \$400 million.

The estimated deficit on June 30, 1955, will be \$313,400,000.

The estimated deficit for the fiscal year 1956 will be \$284,638,000.

Postal Deficit, Workload, and Employment, 1954-56

SUMMARY

Item	1954 (unaudited)	Percent Increase	1955 (estimate)	Percent Increase	1956 (estimate)	Percent Increase
Revenue.....	\$2, 268, 516, 717	8. 45	\$2, 389, 000, 000	5. 31	\$2, 470, 362, 000	3. 41
Obligations ¹	2, 667, 663, 483	-3. 16	2, 702, 460, 000	1. 30	2, 755, 000, 000	1. 94
Deficit.....	399, 146, 766	-39. 80	313, 460, 000	-21. 47	284, 638, 000	-9. 20
Volume of mail (in thousands).....	52, 220, 053	2. 50	53, 630, 000	2. 70	55, 240, 000	3. 00
Special services (in thousands).....	833, 828	-2. 87	801, 205	-3. 91	789, 432	-1. 47
Paid employment (man-years).....	507, 809. 7	- .52	510, 566. 2	. 54	513, 007. 0	. 48
Productive employment (hours).....	937, 463, 555	- .79	941, 607, 588	. 44	944, 815, 915	. 34

¹ Includes "Judgments, United States courts and court of claims, \$383,832 in 1954 and \$116,350 in 1955, also "Adjusted losses and contingencies" in 1954 of \$97,678.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Transportation," on page 16, line 22, after the word "mail", to strike out "\$648,000,000" and insert "\$675,241,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the distinguished chairman of the committee explain the transportation cost figures? I note in the report the following statement:

The committee recommends that the full amount of the budget estimate of \$675,241,000 be appropriated for "Transportation" in the Post Office Department. This is an increase of \$27,241,000 over the amount allowed by the House. The Department indicated that these funds would be necessary in order to continue to improve transportation services, and thereby speed up delivery of mails, and to expand services essential to prompt mail delivery to new and extended communities.

I wonder if the Senator will explain whether that means particularly changing any of the forms of transportation of the mails, whether it means any fundamental change, and just what the increased cost will be.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the subcommittee went quite fully into the requested restoration. We accepted the estimates of the Post Office officials that there would be an increase in volume. But the chairman of the subcommittee, to make assurance doubly sure, had the Budget Bureau send some of its top experts on this particular budget before our subcommittee so that we could get a competent appraisal or estimate. We accepted the figures—we could not challenge them—that in 1955 the volume of mail would be 2.7 percent over 1954, and in 1956 3 percent over 1955. Reports from the 300 largest post offices which handle 75 percent of the total mail indicate that in the first 8 months of the current fiscal year the mail volume has increased 6.7 percent over the first 8 months of the fiscal year 1954.

I think that is a record that is outstanding in the Post Office Department, and the officers and employees are entitled to credit and commendation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table appearing on page 46 of the hearings be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

As a matter of fact, Mr. President, the committee was not too sure that we were providing sufficient funds, but, of course, we did not attempt to go beyond the budget estimate. As the name implies, transportation means the hauling of the mail, and this item covers every way in which mail is hauled, by railroad, by truck, by traveling post offices. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] might give us the official record in connection with the system which was inaugurated about 15 years ago, where mail is assorted in trucks which stop at the post office and deliver the mail.

I happen to know that much of the mail from New York which comes into my little hometown of Lexington, Va., which has very poor railroad connections, was brought in by truck a day earlier than it had been coming. Perhaps the Senator from South Carolina can tell us the official name of the vehicles which are now being used.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I believe the Senator from Virginia refers to the highway post offices.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The highway post offices. In any event, the bill provides some funds for the use of trucks on short hauls, where such movement is quicker and cheaper than by railroad. I would not be frank if I did not admit there are some funds provided in the bill for that purpose. However, no major change in the method of the transportation of mail is contemplated.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, what assurance has the Senator received that there will be no major change? Has the Post Office Department been notified to report any contemplated change to the full committee or the subcommittee? Just what is the Senator's assurance in that respect?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The only assurance I can give is that of the \$675 million, an item of \$3,286,700—a relatively small part of the total—will go for improvements and expansion of services on star routes and highway post offices.

I find I had the name correct. The highway post offices are the big trucks which have traveling post offices installed in them for the purpose of sorting mail on short-haul truck routes.

This sum is also for increased contract transportation rates and for the increased cost of group life insurance. These items are all included in the amount of \$3 million-plus, which is a relatively small amount.

It is a natural deduction that if that is to be the amount to cover all these items, certainly it could not include funds for any major shift from railroads to trucks for the delivery of mail.

Mr. BRIDGES. Regardless of whether it be trucks, railroads, planes, or what-not, do I correctly understand that it is the statement or the contention of the Senator from Virginia that no changes will be involved in connection with the rest of the money; it merely concerns the item of \$3 million?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I regret that the witnesses were not pinpointed or tied down to a statement that if they could effect some economies, while facing a possible deficit of very close to \$500 million, depending upon how large a pay increase Congress finally agrees upon, they might not do so.

My general impression from the testimony of the witnesses, in connection with the small amount which is provided for short hauls by trucks, was that no major shift from railroads to trucks was contemplated. However, I cannot predict what will happen.

Mr. BRIDGES. I am not opposed to any methods of economy by which money can be saved; but by reason of inquiries which have been made of me, as they have been made of other Senators, I should like to determine where we stand on this question and to ascertain, if changes are to be made, as they may very well be made in the interest of economy or efficiency, whether the full committee or the subcommittee will be duly advised, and will have sufficient notice of the proposed changes.

Mr. ROBERTSON. As chairman of the subcommittee, I shall be glad to call the attention of the Postmaster General to the suggestion made by my distinguished colleague, so that if any major shift in the means of transportation is planned, the committee will have an opportunity to consult with the Postmaster General about it.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator has put it correctly when he says the Postmaster General should consult with the committee about such a proposal. I did not mean to intimate that I was opposed to the Senator's suggestion; I merely desired to have the committee advised as the steps were taken.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That assurance can be given.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Facilities," on page 17, line 12, after the word "service", to strike out "\$155,000,000" and insert "\$159,800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—The Tax Court of the United States," on page 19, line 14, after the word "services," to strike out "\$1,035,000" and insert "\$1,170,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, before the Senate votes on the bill, I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the fine cooperation I received, as chairman, from the members of the subcommittee and of the full committee.

I join with the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] in saying publicly that the Committee on Appropriations could not have dealt with a finer group of persons than the representatives of the Treasury and the Post Office who came before our committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, wish heartily to commend the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for the excellent work they have done on the bill which is now before the Senate. No other committee of the Senate has more difficult problems, requiring painstaking care, prudence, and thoroughness, than has the Committee on Appropriations.

A few minutes ago I was examining the chronological history of appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1955. I observed that last year the bill providing appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office was passed by the House on February 18, but was not acted upon by the Senate until May 13. I believe the first appropriation bill acted upon by the Senate last year was the Treasury-Post Office bill, which was passed on May 13, 1954. If I am not incorrect, today is April 13.

So the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], with the help of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, has brought to the Senate, as a result of thorough committee work, painstaking care, and the exercise of excellent judgment, a bill in which controversy has been cleared away and the Senate is prepared to act.

I am very proud of what has happened, although I am not surprised, because I served in another body for many years with the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia, and I know how conscientious he is. He always does a good job on any work he undertakes.

I simply wished to pay tribute to him, to the distinguished senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and to other members of the subcommittee, for the promptness and thoroughness with which they have acted, and the concern they have shown for the public interest.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I acknowledge with grateful appreciation the very kind and commendatory words of the distinguished majority leader. Naturally, the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations feels some pride in the fact that the Senate is taking final action on a major appropriation bill at an unprecedentedly early date in a legislative session.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I, too, am pleased that the distinguished Sena-

tor from Virginia, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Treasury and Post Office Appropriations, has reported this bill, which is about to be passed by the Senate. Likewise, I concur in what the able majority leader, the distinguished Senator from Texas, has said.

However, I wish to point out also that last year all the appropriation bills were passed in record time. I hope the other subcommittees will so perform their duties that the able majority leader, the distinguished Senator from Texas, forthright individual that he is, will be able to rise in the Senate, commend and congratulate the subcommittees, and send us on our way to our respective States upon the conclusion at any early date, of this session of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I concur in the expression of hope by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

Before the adjournment of the Senate last year, I paid public tribute to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire for the efficiency with which he had conducted the deliberations of what I have already said is probably the committee in the Senate confronting the most difficult problems. I am happy to say that, with its usual spirit of cooperation in whatever questions have arisen, the members of the committee have worked out the problems which have confronted them and have reported to the Senate a bill which has not provoked much controversy on the floor, where matters cannot be handled as efficiently as they can be in the committee room.

I thank the distinguished Senator from Virginia and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. DIRKSEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN subsequently said: Mr. President, I notice the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] is still present on the floor. I should like to clarify one matter in the appropriation bill, which has just passed, relating to the Post Office. Can the Senator from Virginia inform me as to how the allowance for postal employees of \$100 for carriers' uniforms is to be made? How is that amount of money to be conveyed to the postal employees? Who is to decide when the employees should get it? Is it

an automatic proposition? Could it be delayed until the end of the year?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, it was explained to the subcommittee that the promise for a uniform allowance was made to carriers in certain cities. All the carriers are not to get the allowance.

Mr. AIKEN. Just the employees who normally wear uniforms would get the allowance. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is our understanding. It was not explained to the subcommittee whether the local postmaster would have anything to do with granting the allowance. It was just assumed that the allowance was going to be an automatic one to all those employees who were entitled to uniforms.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the employee specifically have to prove he wears a uniform, or will he automatically get the \$100 which will be made available for uniforms?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The employee will get the allowance automatically. He will not have to prove anything. As he accumulates a certain amount of seniority, he will be entitled to a uniform allowance.

Mr. AIKEN. At what time of the year does the Senator from Virginia understand the employee will get the uniform allowance?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I believe I can answer the question.

Mr. AIKEN. I think the answer should be made clear for the RECORD, because questions are already being asked about the allowance.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Last year Congress passed a bill which allowed every postal worker who was required to wear a uniform an allowance of \$100. That is what that item in the appropriation bill is for.

Mr. ROBERTSON. As I am sure the Senator from South Carolina understood as I did, that there was no specific detail as to when the postal employee would get the uniform allowance or who had the authority to determine the question. We merely provided for a uniform allowance of \$100 a year. Naturally, the paying of it would be an administrative function, and the allowance would be made to the employee as soon as the money became available.

Mr. AIKEN. Will discretion be left to each postmaster as to when the allowance will be made available to the post office employees?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think that is an administrative function.

Mr. AIKEN. Was it intended by the committee that the \$100 should be made available to each post office employee who is required to wear a uniform?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. It was so intended by the committee?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Do I understand that the supplemental appropriation bill, which is yet to be reported to the Senate, will very likely carry a similar allowance for the current fiscal year?

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is true.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator very much for the information. I think the Senate bill has been made as clear as it is possible to make it.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955, ON TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in the event the Committee on Appropriations reports the second supplemental appropriation bill today, it will be in order to consider it in the Senate tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I desire to say that the Committee on Appropriations is now meeting. It is hoped the supplemental appropriation bill will be reported this afternoon. If copies of the bill and the report are made available, it is our plan to consider the bill tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to make a brief announcement. Then, before I move that the Senate take a recess, if any other Senators have any statements to make, I shall withhold making the motion for the taking of a recess.

Let me say that we had hoped to take up tomorrow the second supplemental appropriation bill. I am informed by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that he does not believe the committee report can be drafted this evening, but that he does believe that the bill and report can be ready for action on Friday.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that the order previously entered, for the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill tomorrow, be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INCREASING THE RETIRED PAY OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE FORMER LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 125, Senate bill 37.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 37) to amend the act increasing the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service in order to make such increase permanent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 37) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to increase the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service," approved August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 878), is amended by deleting the following: "And provided further, That the increases provided herein shall terminate, without subsequent resumption, on June 30, 1955."

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I may say there have been 4 or 5 minor bills reported by committee which I have cleared, not only through the staffs and the distinguished minority leader, but with the chairmen and the ranking members of the committees.

I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Order No. 121, a bill to amend the act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1413) to amend the act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I understand that the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration has an amendment to be offered, which would place a limitation on the authorization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts," approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C., secs. 104-106), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated each year such sums as may be necessary to enable the Commission of Fine Arts to carry out its functions under this act."

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to strike out lines 6, 7, 8, and 9, and substitute in lieu thereof this language:

SEC. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding \$35,000 a year is hereby authorized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Rhode Island.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement I have prepared in connection with the amendment I offered, as well as a communication from Mr. Wilson, secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, and three enclosures in the letter.

There being no objection, the statement, communication, and enclosures were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR GREEN IN EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO S. 1413

When S. 1413 was called up on the Senate Calendar, March 28, 1955, Senator PURTELL questioned the lack of provision in the bill for a top limit on authorization for expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts. He suggested an amendment which would limit the authorization in S. 1413 to \$25,000. The amendment was not accepted at the time in the absence of advice from the Commission of Fine Arts as to the financial limit under which it could operate. The bill was there-

after passed over on objection of Senator MCCARTHY.

I have since communicated with Mr. L. R. Wilson, Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts, for supplemental information. I offer Mr. Wilson's reply, dated March 29, 1955, and its three enclosures, which together list the members and staff of the Commission, describe the Commission's activities, and indicate the desirability of amending the 1910 act establishing the Commission of Fine Arts so as to provide a limitation on expenditures not exceeding \$35,000 a year, rather than the present limitation of \$10,000.

There appears to have been a considerable increase in the duties of the Commission without any comparable increase in the money available for such items as members' travel expenses, salary increases for the Commission's three paid employees, and an additional urgently needed professional employee.

Section 2 of the act entitled "An Act Establishing a Commission of Fine Arts," approved May 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 371, 40 U. S. C. 106), reads as follows: "To meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding \$10,000 a year is authorized."

I propose that section 2 of the act be changed to read "\$35,000" instead of "\$10,000." To that end, I now offer an amendment to the pending bill, S. 1413, as follows: Strike out lines 6, 7, 8, and 9 and substitute in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding \$35,000 a year is hereby authorized."

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
Washington, March 29, 1955.

Hon. THEODORE F. GREEN,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR GREEN: In answer to your inquiry regarding Senate bill No. 1413, which amends section 2 of the act entitled "An act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts," approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C., sections 104-106), it would be appreciated if the limitation on the amount authorized to be appropriated each year could be increased from \$10,000 to at least \$35,000.

During the past 4 years an appropriation of \$21,200 has been provided and the estimate for the fiscal year 1956 is the same. This appropriation provides for only three regular positions, consisting of the secretary, a clerk-typist, and a clerk-stenographer; and approximately \$8,000 for travel expenses, communications, printing, and other expenses. The members of the Commission do not receive any salary but they are reimbursed for their travel expenses to attend the meetings of the Commission, of which approximately 10 are held each year.

Since the act was passed in 1910 there has been a considerable increase in the duties of the Commission caused by the Shipstead-Luce Act (Public Law 231, 71st Cong., approved May 18, 1930) and the Old Georgetown Act (Public Law 808, 81st Cong., approved September 22, 1950), but there has been no increase in the professional assistance in that time. There also have been several increases in salaries and other costs. At present the Secretary is unable to perform his duties adequately and also serve the Commission as he should, even with many hours of overtime. An additional professional employee is urgently needed to assist the Secretary in research and preparation of material for the Commission. This, together with the current proposed increase in salaries and possibly some other small adjustment will require approximately \$30,000, leaving only a small margin of \$5,000 for possible future expansions in workload. It was because of the difficulty of determining what changes may occur in the services required of the Commission during the immediate future

that no limitation was placed in the proposed bill. It will be agreeable to the Commission, however, to place a limitation in the bill, but it is felt that it should be at least \$35,000 for the reasons stated above.

Your kind consideration and assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated. If we can be of any further assistance, we will be happy to have you call us.

Respectfully,

L. R. WILSON,
Secretary and Administrative Officer.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

MEMBERS

Hon. David E. Finley,¹ Chairman, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Felix W. de Weldon,² sculptor, Washington, D. C.

Hon. Wallace K. Harrison,² architect, New York, N. Y.

Hon. Emily L. Muir,² artist, Stonington, Maine.

Hon. Douglas W. Orr,² architect, New Haven, Conn.

Hon. Elbert Peets,² landscape architect, Washington, D. C.

Hon. William G. Perry, architect, Boston, Mass.

STAFF

Mr. Linton R. Wilson, Secretary, GS-12, and administrative officer, Washington, D. C.
Two assistants, GS-3 and GS-5.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,
Washington, D. C., March 15, 1955.

Memorandum for: The Commission of Fine Arts.

Subject: Fiscal year 1957 estimates.

The Interior Department has requested us to begin to assemble data as soon as practicable to cover the estimate of appropriations that the Commission will require in fiscal year 1957.

During the 45 years of the Commission's existence 2 public laws and 4 Executive orders have broadened the scope of the duties of the Commission with no corresponding increase in funds and personnel to accomplish the work. As a result the small staff of the Secretary's office has been able to accomplish the necessary work at a very much reduced speed and at the sacrifice of some desirable services the Commission might render. The advent of a new Secretary last June highlighted the shortcomings of the existing administrative procedures and indicated the importance of initiating a modest expansion. A study of the situation has revealed that:

(a) The grades of the 4 civil-service positions now allotted to the Commission are comparatively lower than the grades of corresponding responsibility in other agencies of the Government.

(b) The present funds allotted the Commission will not permit having an incumbent for the fourth position authorized.

(c) The Secretary is overburdened with too many time-consuming administrative functions that have to be accomplished in working hours, so that all work on reports, legislation, policy, or research must be relegated to off-duty hours.

(d) The capacities of the clerical staff are overtaxed and the traditional minutes of the Commission, for example, can only be produced with undesirable delay. It is difficult to keep an incumbent in the GS-3 clerk-typist job because of the low salary.

(e) The ability of the Commission to supply information is greatly handicapped by inability to maintain an adequate processing and filing system for fine arts material.

Congressional response to increasing agitation in the art world for a broader partici-

pation in the Government has swamped the Commission with an inordinate amount of research and reports on proposed legislation not only during the period when Congress is in session, but also during the recess period. The personal attention of the Secretary to this work is required and is very time-consuming at the expense of other duties.

The Commission has operated for so long on a very limited budget that any attempt to expand and increase the amount will probably be looked on with opposition in view of the Administration's desire to reduce spending. A reasonable increase in the Commission's expenditures would not push the overall budget figure above \$35,000 for fiscal year 1957.

The views of the members of the Commission are desired.

DAVID E. FINLEY,
Chairman.

Approved by the Commission of Fine Arts at a meeting on March 15, 1955.

OUTLINE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

MARCH 29, 1955.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Public Law 181—61st Congress, approved May 17, 1910. During the 44 years of its existence it has steadily grown in importance as one of the advisory bodies of the Government. The Commission renders expert technical and professional advice to the Government in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, sculpture and painting, in connection with official fine arts projects. The scope of its activity covers not only the city of Washington but also extends to projects outside the District of Columbia, such as the World War I and World War II memorials and cemeteries, the designs for which come before the Commission by authority of Public Law 534—67th Congress as amended.

The functions of the Commission comprise the following: The Commission of Fine Arts advises generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President, or by any committee of either House of Congress.

The Commission advises on all important plans for parks and all public buildings, constructed by executive departments of the District of Columbia, which in any essential way affect the appearance of the city of Washington.

The Commission carries out the provisions of the Shipstead-Luce Act—Public Law 231—71st Congress, approved May 16, 1930—an act to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in certain areas of the National Capital.

The Commission also carries out the provisions of the Old Georgetown Act—Public Law 808—81st Congress, approved September 22, 1950—an act to regulate the height, exterior design, and construction of private and semipublic buildings in the Georgetown area of the National Capital.

The Commission of Fine Arts advises upon location and design of statues, fountains and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments, erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same; also the Commission advises upon the merit of designs of medals, insignia, and coins produced by the executive departments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIFE PRESERVERS FOR RIVER STEAMERS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 126, Senate bill 460.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 460) to amend section 4482 of the Revised Statutes as amended (46 U. S. C. 475), relating to life preservers for river steamers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, a similar bill was passed last year by the Senate. The present bill is the result of a request by the Treasury Department for legislation which would further improve safety on river steamers.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement in summary of Senate bill 460 be printed in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MONRONEY

SUMMARY OF SENATE BILL 460

S. 460, introduced at the request of the Treasury Department, is identical with S. 1763, as passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress, second session. The bill failed to receive consideration in the House.

It would require that any steam vessel navigating rivers only be provided with an approved life preserver for each and every person allowed to be carried on said vessel by the certificate of inspection, including the crew. Such life preservers, it would provide, must be kept in convenient and accessible places on such vessels, so as to be readily available for use in case of accident.

In order to prevent serious economic loss to operators during the changeover period, discretion is permitted the Coast Guard Department Commandant to allow the use of such proportion of approved floats to the total number of persons carried or authorized to be carried as he may determine.

The present statute governing such vessels has been interpreted for years as permitting carriage of either a life preserver or a life float for each person aboard, other than cabin passengers, for each of whom a life preserver was mandatory. According to Coast Guard testimony presented at the 1954 Senate hearing, the modern life preserver offers far more assurance of security to passengers in emergencies than do floats, in that the life preserver is designed to hold the wearer in an upright position, with head and face out of water, while passengers would have to cling to the handholds on either side of the float, which might be most difficult in case of injury, or where small children are concerned.

No objection has been raised to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be offered to the bill, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 460) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

¹ Appointed June 4, 1951.

² Appointed February 18, 1955.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 20, 1955
For actions of April 19, 1955
84th-1st, No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Senate debated Colorado reclamation project. House subcommittee voted for bill to authorize loans to non-Federal reclamation projects. Senate committee voted on various provisions of trade agreements bill. Sens. Russell, Stennis, and Johnston criticized USDA's adverse attitude on bill to provide additional acreage allotments in freeze areas. Rep. Betts introduced and discussed bill to eliminate 15-acre requirement for wheat-referendum vote.

HOUSE

1. SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4903 (H. Rept. 426) (pp. 3985-6). The conferees agreed to \$650,000 for disease and pest control (House, \$500,000; Senate, \$700,000); eliminated the \$7,000,000 Senate item for the school lunch program; reported in disagreement the Senate amendment to reimburse the President's disaster fund for wind erosion control under ACP; agreed to transfer of \$6,500,000 for the UN technical assistance program (House, \$4,000,000; Senate, \$8,000,000); agreed to \$3,500,000 for forest highways (House, \$3,000,000; Senate, \$4,000,000); and agreed to \$7,500,000 for unemployment compensation for Federal employees (Senate, \$13,000,000).

The bill also provides \$2,570,000 for forest-pest control and makes ARS and FS appropriations available for uniform allowances.

2. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 104, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal reclamation projects and non-Federal participation in Federal projects (p. D306).

Rep. Hosmer spoke in favor of using more of the West's water for industrialization and less emphasis on reclamation for agricultural purposes (pp.4012-15).

3. PERSONNEL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4644, the postal-pay bill (pp. 4000-1).
4. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4876 (p. 3981). Senate conferees have been appointed.
5. RIVER DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Trimble criticized Budget Circular A-47, relating to allocation of costs of river projects under the Corps of Engineers (pp. 4020-2).
6. PENALTY MAIL. Both Houses received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill to repeal the requirement for departments to report to the Postmaster General the number of penalty envelopes and wrappers on hand at the close of each fiscal year; to Committees on Post Office and Civil Service (pp. 4025, 3898-9).

SENATE

7. RECLAMATION. Continued debate on S. 500, to authorize the Colorado reclamation project (pp. 3911-80). Sen. Bennett inserted a letter from Secretary Benson on the need for additional agricultural land (p. 3973).
8. FARM RELIEF; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FARM LOANS. Sens. Russell, Stennis, and Johnston criticized the Department for recommending against S. 1628, which would provide additional acreage allotments to farmers whose crops are damaged by the weather, etc., including the recent freeze; stated that the Department should have recommended an alternative solution to the problem; and objected to the increase to 5% in the interest rate on certain farm loans (pp. 3909-11).
9. TRADE AGREEMENTS. The Finance Committee voted on various provisions of H. R. 1, the trade agreements bill, including a provision to continue the program until June 30, 1958 (pp. D303-4).
10. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Farmers Union Central Exchange (St. Paul) resolution regarding the dairy program, family farm policy, farm program, rural electrification, natural resources, etc. (pp. 3901-2).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report S. 1094, to remove the appropriation limitation on Federal employees' uniform allowances (p. D304).
12. FEDERAL REAL PROPERTY. The Legislative Reporting Staff has obtained a supply of S. Doc. 32 (Apr. 13, 1955), "Inventory Report on Federal Real Property in the U. S. as of December 31, 1953, Prepared by General Services Administration at the Request of the Committee on Appropriations of the U. S. Senate."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserted 3 Collier's magazine articles, "Milk 12 Cents a Quart," discussing problems facing dairy farmers and consumers on the selling and consumption of milk; and stated that he hoped that the House Agriculture Dairy Subcommittee "will soon have some authoritative information on these problems..." (pp. A2571-4).

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1955

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Alec Gerald Nichols, First Methodist Church, Santa Ana, Calif., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee in adoration and praise, thanking Thee for life, liberty, and the glorious rights guaranteed to us as citizens of this Nation.

Grant that we may not be so concerned with the enjoyment of these rights as to forget the attendant responsibilities. May we ever be aware that in Thy sight we are the trustees—the stewards of these priceless privileges.

We pause for a moment to honor the memory of Dr. Einstein. Grant, O Father, that his great discoveries shall be ultimately used for the blessings of mankind.

We commend to Thee, O Lord, our President and all who are engaged in government; grant to them integrity of purpose and unfailing devotion to righteousness.

May Thy special blessing rest upon the Members of the House as they labor for Thee and their fellow men. May Thy guiding presence be with their families, wherever they may be.

Give them a sincere concern for freedom. Let it not become license but may each Member of this session love it so passionately as to preserve it for yet unborn generations.

Give to each Representative, O Lord, a discriminating sense of truth and the courage to be governed by it.

We thank Thee for their devotion to our country. May they represent their constituency with honor, sincerity, and pride. Give them courage, vision, and, at the end of the day, the inner approval of their heart and conscience.

May Thy grace rest upon our Nation. Guide her in the days ahead that she may become an instrument in Thy hand to relieve the oppressed, succor the poor, create social justice, and bring peace to all mankind.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN

(Mr. MOLLOHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, the Nation today mourns the loss of one of its outstanding citizens, Dr. Albert Einstein, whose tremendous contributions to the world and to this Nation have literally changed the course of this century in which we live.

Many honors have been heaped upon Dr. Einstein during the course of his life and many more will be dedicated to his memory. But I can think of no greater tribute which this Congress could pay to him—and certainly none that would be more fitting—than that this House re-examine the immigration laws of this country in order that future Dr. Einsteins, whether potential or recognized, shall not be barred from our shores because of our preoccupation with unworthy fears, mistrust, and discrimination against the stranger who knocks at our gates.

Surely no finer monument could be erected to the great heart and great mind of Dr. Einstein than for this House to put life and meaning into the Refugee Relief Act. Need I remind any Member of the House that this act was passed by the 83d Congress for the humanitarian purpose of admitting to this country 214,000 of those who seek to escape from tyranny and oppression, from hardship and suffering in their mother lands to America where liberty was cradled and independence nurtured. Yet, today, this legislation stands a bar instead of a door to freedom.

In memory of Dr. Einstein, then let us engrave upon our hearts as well as upon stone these famous words of the poet, Emma Lazarus:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost, to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year 1956 and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. GARY, PASSMAN, SIEMINSKI, MURRAY of Illinois, CANNON, CANFIELD, WILSON of Indiana, JAMES, and TABER.

PAY OF POSTAL WORKERS

(Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, now that the time is approaching for a showdown on the pay of our postal workers, the key question should be, What do they deserve? The facts say that a 10-percent raise for these hard-working and dependable public servants is no more than they deserve.

We have been told, while this question dangled, that the state of the Government's budget would not allow more than a pay rise of 6.5 percent or 7.6 percent. The budget matter has been presented as if the United States would go broke if it paid its postal employees fairly.

All of us are equally interested in a stable financial situation and in the faith and credit of the Treasury of the United States. There are differences, however, about how to balance the budget and what sacrifices should be called for from underpaid postal workers as a means to that end.

I refuse to acknowledge that the Government has to balance its budget by keeping the pay of its faithful employees hammered down below equitable levels.

We have been warned, almost too broadly, that if we dare to vote a 10-percent increase for postal workers the bill will run into a White House veto.

Well, it is the constitutional authority of the Chief Executive to veto any bill of which he does not approve. But it is our authority and responsibility to act as we honestly think wise and fair—not to be frightened from our duty by the menace of executive disapproval.

The constitutional system awards to this House the initiative in such matters. Let us exercise this right of initiative. Whatever may happen elsewhere, we should express our convictions clearly, in the belief that our expression has merit of its own, and may even prove persuasive in another coordinate branch of the Government.

The postal workers' claim to a 10-percent raise is based to a large degree on the hard fact of the rise in living costs. This is not something postal workers can control; they merely have to try to make ends meet, for themselves and their families, on what the Government is willing to pay them.

Our Government should not set a niggardly pattern for private employers. It should deal decently with postal workers whose only recourse is here. The proposed 10-percent raise would not break the Treasury and it will give the employees of our Post Office Department the pay to which they are entitled.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the body of the Record today

at the conclusion of all other business, on two subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

THE MURDER OF THREE UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS IN PASSAU, GERMANY

(Mr. DODD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. DODD. Mr. Speaker, early this year, Mr. Charles D. Hanlon, a resident of the State of Connecticut, brought to my attention certain information concerning the murders of three American Army officers in Passau, Germany, on the morning of January 7, 1946.

Mr. Charles D. Hanlon is the brother-in-law of one of the murdered officers.

I have tried since January to obtain information and to get some action on this matter, but thus far, I have been unable to do so.

I make this public statement today before my colleagues in the hope that the State Department, the High Commissioner of Germany, and the United States Army authorities will bring to justice the individual charged with these murders.

All of the information which I have been able to obtain convinces me that there has been incredible neglect with respect to this case.

Why the Government has failed to prosecute is beyond my power to understand.

Any prosecutor worth his salt in the United States of America would have presented this case promptly in the courts.

I will go further and say that any prosecutor in the United States of America who failed to present the facts as they are known in this case should and would be removed from office.

The following facts concerning this case have been presented to me by Mr. William D. Canfield, of Springfield, Mass., a former trial attorney with the United States High Commissioner in Germany.

Mr. Canfield investigated this case and he has assured me that all of these facts, which I shall relate to you, are true and that the official records will support every one of them.

Let me also point out that the United States High Commissioner for Germany has requested the extradition of the person accused of these crimes and that a warrant for his arrest has been issued, but nothing has happened.

At approximately 2:30 in the morning of January 7, 1946, 3 United States military government officers were murdered in the Koller Villa at Passau, Germany.

The victims, Maj. Everett S. Cofran, of Washington, D. C.; Capt. Adrian L. Wessler, of New Rochelle, N. Y.; and 1st Lt. Stanley Mac A. Rosewater, of Omaha, Nebr., were killed by being struck on the head with an ax and by being burned with gasoline which had been poured on them and then set afire.

Major Cofran, in civilian life an architect, was the military governor of Passau although he had only been in the area a few weeks. He was not in contact with the local population and only knew a few German officials and employees. Captain Wessler and Lieutenant Rosewater were both lawyers and stationed at Regensburg about 75 miles away. They had no prior connection with each other except that one had been assigned as the prosecutor and the other as the defense counsel of a court-martial. The offense had occurred in Vienna and both officers were en route to that city to take the depositions of witnesses. Originally they had planned to leave Regensburg on January 7 but, inasmuch as Rosewater desired to view some blooded stallions at Poching, Bavaria, he persuaded Wessler to leave with him a day earlier. At 3:30 in the afternoon of January 6, the two were driving through Passau en route to Poching when Rosewater, remembering that his friend Cofran was stationed in the city, drove to Koller Villa for a few minutes visit. Cofran welcomed both officers, and after a short conversation, induced them to stay overnight as his guests. Thus without the prior knowledge of anyone including themselves Wessler and Rosewater arranged to stay the night in what was later known throughout Germany as the Horror House.

The Koller Villa itself was located on the bank of the Danube River and surrounded by a cement wall 9 feet high. Because the property pitched sharply down to the river there was a 20-foot drop from the top of the wall to the yard. Major Cofran lived in two bedrooms on the second floor of the villa. In one he slept and in the other, which was separated from the first by a hall, he kept his clothing. Maj. Hugo J. Hesson and a Miss Gerda Inez Weiss lived on the first floor.

Major Hesson was not a member of Cofran's unit but temporarily attached as an agricultural expert. He had received orders transferring him to a city 150 miles away. His bags were packed and he planned to leave on the morning of January 7. He and Major Cofran were on terms of the utmost cordiality and he and Miss Weiss were invited by the major to have a drink with him and his two guests after the trio had returned from a movie.

At about a quarter to 12, Cofran, Wessler, and Rosewater went upstairs to sleep while Hesson and Miss Weiss retired on the ground floor. The latter two locked their bedroom doors but, since an unlocked french door connected the rooms to a veranda which in turn was connected by another french door to the dining room, any person within the villa could easily have entered their rooms.

Although the gates of the compound itself were locked at night, the house door of the Koller Villa was never locked and it was Cofran's custom to leave his bedroom door open whenever he had officers as overnight guests.

Adjacent to the Koller Villa and enclosed within the same walled compound was the Botschafter Villa which was oc-

cupied by Capt. George E. Peterson and James M. Leech, both members of Cofran's command. Botschafter Villa itself contained three overnight guests of Captain Peterson. They were Mr. and Mrs. Willy Kuchar, a German couple who were occupying a second-story bedroom, and a Mrs. Rosa Schicks.

At about 3:30 a. m. Hesson was awakened by what he believed to be an explosion, and, on going into the hall, he discovered the staircase to be in flames.

After unsuccessfully attempting to reach the second floor, he dispatched Miss Weiss to the Botschafter Villa to arouse the occupants. On gaining admittance to Botschafter Villa, Miss Weiss knocked on Captain Leech's door to have it opened immediately by Captain Leech who was dressed and had a flashlight in his hand. It was suggested that the fire department be phoned but Captain Leech vetoed that and left in his car to personally contact them although he later admitted that he did not know where the station was located. He did contact the Army unit which called the fire department. Captain Leech returned to the Villa after an absence of 30 minutes. During this trip the crankcase of his car was damaged to the extent that it had a large, gaping hole. He denied having had an accident.

Leech was deputy military governor and as such it was his duty to assume command of the situation. Instead he went to bed shortly after his return. He declined to view the bodies in the morning but went instead to the military government building where he moved into Cofran's office and directed that signs and stamps indicating that he was the military governor be made.

The fire itself was extinguished at 6 a. m., and German police entered the Villa and began taking photographs and searching for evidence. However, shortly thereafter a Lieutenant Spitzell of CIC arrived and ordered the German police to desist and leave because the matter would be handled by the occupation authorities. Lieutenant Spitzell directed that a guard be placed about the Villa with orders that no one was to be admitted. For 24 hours this guard was maintained and nothing was done. During this period a dispute raged as to whether the CIC which was responsible for subversive activities or the CID which handled criminal matters should conduct the investigation.

In any event, on the morning of January 8, CID agents entered Koller Villa and began their inquiry, an inquiry which I am told was later used by the military school at Camp Gordon, Ga., as an example of how not to conduct a criminal investigation.

The investigators learned that Major Cofran, who was the senior officer and known to be especially insistent upon the prerogatives of his rank had surrendered his quarters to the visiting officers and had slept on a cot in an unused attic room.

The body of Lieutenant Rosewater was found face down in Cofran's bed. Rosewater had been struck six times on the head with what pathologists de-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 22, 1955
For actions of April 21, 1955
84th-1st, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHT; Senate committee ordered reported USDA appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5239, and was authorized to file the report while the Senate is not in session (pp. D317, 4129) (S. Rept. 216). At the end of this Digest is a table showing actions on the bill.
2. ORGANIZATION, EXECUTIVE. The Government Operations Committee agreed to report S. 1763, relating to the extension and final liquidation of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. This bill would extend the Commission for 30 days, authorizing the Commission to submit its final report not later than June 30, 1955, and would also provide that the Chairman of the Commission shall have charge of the final liquidation of the affairs of the Commission after June 30, 1955, and that such liquidation shall be completed within a period not to exceed 90 days after June 30, 1955 (p. D318).
3. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley discussed the foreign aid program and its importance to the trade of Wisconsin, including exports of agricultural products, and inserted a memorandum on this subject (pp. 4135-6).
4. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, ordered reported with amendments, S. 300, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo. (p. D318).
5. ROADS. Received a Colo. State Legislature joint resolution urging enactment of legislation for the construction of a highway known as the Navaho Trail which would connect highways in southwestern Colo. and northern Ariz. (p. 4130).

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 25 (p. 4139). Legislative program for next week as stated in the "Daily Digest": Mon., "calendar for unobjected-to bills, to be followed during week by H. R. 5239, Agriculture appropriations for fiscal 1956, and any other appropriation bill that has by then been reported, and H. R. 1, trade agreements extension" (p. D322).

HOUSE

7. TREASURY-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of this bill, H. R. 4876, but did not complete their work, and will meet again Mon., Apr. 25 (p. D322).
8. PRICE SUPPORTS. The Rules Committee considered, but deferred further action until next Tues., a rule on H. R. 12, price-support program for basic farm commodities (p. D322).
9. MONOPOLIES. The Rules Committee granted an open rule, providing for 2 hours of debate, on H. R. 4954, granting a right of action to the U. S. to recover damages under the antitrust laws (pp. 4142, 4179).
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with/ amendments H. R. 3948, to clarify the Federal Employees Uniform Allowance Act relative to enactment date (p. D321).
11. AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION COMMITTEE. Received a Mo. State Legislature memorial urging investigation of the activities of the State agricultural stabilization and conservation committee in Mo. (p. 4180).
12. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Harvey commended the Small Business Administration in carrying out its product-development program, stated that the SBA is not the only agency that collects technical data that would be of great service to businessmen--that the Dept. of Agriculture is another, and praised the "effective assistance that the State and National Extension Service and county farm agents have rendered to farmers" (pp. 4172-4).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 25 (p. 4179). Legislative program, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., "no legislation pending"; Tues., amendment of the Clayton Antitrust Act; Thurs. and Fri., "If a rule is reported out it is expected to call up H. R. 12, the agriculture price-support bill. I am setting that for Thursday, conditioned upon a rule being reported out." (pp. 4178-9)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Philbin inserted a Soft Fibre Manufacturers' Institute of New York statement opposing H. R. 1, the reciprocal trade agreements extension bill (pp. A2661-2).
15. FARM MACHINERY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Knox urging favorable consideration of his bill H. R. 5659, to provide a tax refund on gasoline used or re-sold for the operation of motorized equipment for agricultural purposes (p. A2665).

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 23, 1955
For actions of May 20, 1955
84th-1st, No. 84

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated road bill. Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of flexible price-supports program. House subcommittee approved bill to amend forest mining laws. Senate agreed to conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. ROADS. Began debate on S. 1048, to authorize appropriations for roads (pp. 5702-32). The bill includes \$24,000,000 for forest development roads and trails for each of the fiscal years 1958 through 1961 and \$22,500,000 for forest highways for each of the same years. The bill also contains a provision that "hereafter funds available for forest development roads and trails shall also be available for adjacent vehicular parking areas and/or sanitary, water, and fire control facilities."
2. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Watkins spoke favoring the present flexible price supports program, and discussed problems of the family-size farm (pp. 5732-5).
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 5702-3).
4. SCHOOL MILK. Received an Hawaiian Legislature resolution urging extension of the special school milk program to Hawaii (p. 5704).

HOUSE

5. FORESTS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interior and Insular Affairs subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee, with amendments, H. R. 5891, to amend the mining laws to provide for multiple use of the surface of the same tracts of public lands (p. D447).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

6. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Sen. Thye inserted an article from the Wall Street Journal on the lower price of dairy products and the higher cost of feed (pp. A3501-2).

7. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. Sen. Beall inserted a newspaper article on the improvement of Maryland's agriculture industry in the past decade (pp. 3505-6).

BILL INTRODUCED

8. FOREIGN TRADE. S. 2025, by Sen. Ellender (for himself and others), to regulate commerce among the several States, with and among the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries; to protect the welfare of consumers of tung oil and of those engaged in the domestic tung nut and tung oil producing industry, to promote the export trade of the United States to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5706).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MAY 23: Two-price rice plan, S. Agriculture (Morse to testify, accompanied by Paarlberg, Sorkin, Shulman, Post). Continuation of special livestock loan authority, H. Agriculture (McLeaish and Smith, FHA, to testify). Mexican farm labor bill, H. Agriculture (exec.).

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TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1956

MAY 23, 1955.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. GARY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4876]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, and 9, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the number proposed insert *one hundred and seventy-five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$282,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,870,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$661,620,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$157,400,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
JAMES C. MURRAY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
EARL WILSON,
BENJAMIN F. JAMES,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
JOE MCCARTHY,
STYLES BRIDGES,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,680,000 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,650,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Provides 175 passenger motor vehicles for the Internal Revenue Service instead of 150 as proposed by the House and 200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$282,250,000 for the Internal Revenue Service instead of \$278,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$286,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Deletes House language relating to Assistant Secretaries. It is the expectation of the conferees that this work be liquidated to a point where the additional position of Assistant Secretary will not be required after this fiscal year. It is hoped the Department will plan accordingly in its 1957 budget.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 5: Eliminates Senate language providing for payments for special services.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$1,870,000,000 for "Operations" instead of \$1,850,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,886,363,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$661,620,500 for "Transportation" instead of \$648,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$675,241,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$157,400,000 for "Facilities" instead of \$155,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$159,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$1,170,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,035,000 as proposed by the House.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
JAMES C. MURRAY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
EARL WILSON,
BENJAMIN F. JAMES,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 101

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1955

No. 84

House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 23, 1955, at 12 o'clock noon.

Senate

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1955

(Legislative day of Monday, May 2, 1955)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, who hast revealed Thyself to the ever-changing lives of men, in the word made flesh which stands fast forever, speak now to our hearts as we wait upon Thee. Remind us of all Thy mercies which have shown forth Thy love in the past, and in that love make us on the holy ground of each present day steadfast and sure. Hold steadily before our eyes that pure will of Thine for us until we learn to choose it above all earthly allurements and the esteem of men. Make our timorous faith more sure, and our high, if bewildered, loyalties firm. Knowing that out of the travail of many a violent age a great birth has come, by Thy providence keep our faith steady, lest for the lack of it we lose what Thou dost intend in this prophetic day. We ask it in the name of that One whose coming broke the ages in two and who is now revered and adored while the violent are forgotten. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 19, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1727) to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Treasury Department, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of Maria Louise Andreis;

H. R. 5223. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5559. An act to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad;

H. R. 6239. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 310. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 211) to confer jurisdiction on the Attorney General to determine the eligibility of certain aliens to benefit under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of Maria Louise Andreis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 5223. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1956, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 5559. An act to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 6239. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 310. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry under the chairmanship of Mr. HOLLAND was authorized to meet this afternoon during the session of the Senate.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, on page 5605, wherein the senior Senator from Kansas was speaking on the emergency wheat

program, be corrected, in the third column, wherein the figure "\$1.55" appears. It should be changed to read "\$1.66."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The correction will be made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Howard F. Vultee, of New Jersey, to be Director, Office of Economic Affairs, United States mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European regional organizations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

IN THE ARMY

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Lt. Gen. Williston Birkhimer Palmer for assignment in the rank of general, under the provisions of section 504 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATIONS IN THE ARMED SERVICES

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read 6,109 routine nominations in the Army, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, which were on the desk, but not printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the confirmation, en bloc, of these nominations? The Chair hears none, and the nominations are confirmed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the nominations today confirmed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the conferees on the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill have reached an agreement. The report is available. I have discussed it with the acting minority leader [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the representatives on the minority side. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. ROBERTSON] has the report. He has an understanding with the House that it is agreeable for the Senate to proceed with its consideration, and I should like to have him submit it at this time.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read, for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, and 9, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed, insert "one hundred and seventy-five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$282,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,870,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$661,620,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$157,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
JOE MCCARTHY,
STYLES BRIDGES,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
JAMES C. MURRAY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
EARL WILSON,
BENJAMIN F. JAMES,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief explanation of the concessions made by the Senate conferees in the report.

I am happy to submit to the Senate the report, which was unanimously adopted by the conferees. Under the report, neither the Treasury Department nor the Post Office Department will receive all the appropriations which had been recommended for them in the budget message. Yet in the opinion of the conferees, in the report those Departments were allowed sufficient funds to enable them to function successfully, if they practice strict economy.

The bill now contains a total of \$3,322,488,500, an increase of \$39,935,500 over the amount of the bill as it passed the House, and a decrease of \$36,133,500 under the amount passed by the Senate. The bill is \$37,896,500 under the budget estimate of \$3,360,385,000.

For the Treasury Department the bill now provides \$599,598,000; for the Post Office Department, \$2,721,720,500; for the Tax Court of the United States, \$1,170,000.

On amendments Nos. 1 and 4, the House receded, permitting the office of a third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to be continued, and supplying \$30,000 for the salaries of that Assistant Secretary and his assistants.

In regard to amendment No. 2, the House had allowed 50 of the 100 additional automobiles requested by the Internal Revenue Service for Alcohol and Tobacco Tax investigators. The Senate had recommended 100. The conferees agreed on 75, thus providing needed transportation for the investigators enforcing these provisions of law.

The conferees agreed on a total of \$282,250,000 for the Internal Revenue Service, thus enabling the Service to hire needed additional tax enforcement agents to its staff during the coming year. This is a reduction of \$3,750,000 from the amount recommended by the Senate, and an increase of the same amount over that provided by the House.

The Senate receded on amendment No. 5, "Payments for Special Services" in the Post Office Department. This item was requested in the budget, was deleted by the House, and was restored by the Senate. It would have permitted the Post Office Department to credit to postal revenues \$10,362,000 from the general fund of the Treasury for items which by law are mailed free of charge, at less than cost, or, in the case of the transportation of United States mail by foreign carriers, the excess of the Universal Postal Union rate over the rate prescribed for United States carriers. It would not have increased the appropriation. However, there was some thought that this might better be considered by the proper legislative committees, and so I recommend to the Post Office Department that avenue of approach.

For amendment No. 6, Post Office "Operations," the House had granted \$1,850,000,000; and the Senate, \$1,886,363,000. The conferees agreed on \$1,870,000,000—a figure \$20 million over the House figure and \$16,363,000 under the Senate figure.

For amendment No. 7, Post Office "Transportation," the House had recommended \$648 million, and the Senate \$675,241,000. The conferees agreed on \$661,620,500. This is \$13,620,500 under the Senate figure and the same amount over the House figure.

For amendment No. 8, the conferees agreed on an amount of \$157,400,000. This is \$2,400,000 over the House figure and the same amount under the Senate figure.

The principal question involved in the last three amendments was one of mail volume. The House believed that the Post Office Department's estimate of contemplated mail volume was likely to be overstated. The Senate's position was that recent experience, according to the Post Office Department, indicated that mail volume might well be understated, rather than overstated, and that important expansions and improvements in service might be placed in jeopardy if these cuts were maintained. The compromise arrived at will certainly alleviate this situation.

Amendment No. 9, as provided by the Senate, granted the United States Tax Court an additional \$135,000, and was a supplemental budget estimate, not considered previously by the House. The House conferees agreed to this amendment, which would provide salary increases for members of the Tax Court, as provided by Public Law 9, which this Congress passed.

I believe that the conference report is a reasonable compromise between the Senate and House positions, and I hope it will be adopted by the Senate.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee whether he remembers the amount voted for the item providing for the improvement of buildings and quarters in which the postal employees work.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The House conferees and Senate conferees compromised 50-50 on that "Facilities" item.

Mr. CARLSON. Does the Senator from Virginia remember the amount?

Mr. ROBERTSON. The original budgeted amount was \$159,800,000 for "Facilities," of which \$9,500,000 was for the building-improvement program. The House cut "Facilities" by \$4,800,000, which the Senate restored. The conferees split the total difference.

Mr. CARLSON. As I remember, the House voted a total of \$4,800,000 less than the amount requested for "Facilities," and the modernization program might therefore have been affected.

Regardless of that, the amount agreed to in the conference report for the appropriation is, as I understand, a 50-50 compromise between the amount voted by the House and the amount voted by the Senate. Is that correct?

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, that is correct.

The postal authorities were not too much disturbed over the compromise to which we agreed. We feel that suitable progress in respect to better lighting facilities, and so forth, can be made with the amount agreed upon. The conferees on the part of the Senate were not able to have the report include the increased amount voted by the Senate, but were able to include half of that amount. We thought we had better compromise on that.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to state that I think the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia has done an excellent job in connection with the report. I know some of the difficulties connected with it.

I have mentioned this item because there are post offices which certainly need improvement in respect to the working conditions of the employees; and I am happy to have funds for that purpose made available.

Mr. ROBERTSON. The Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate as a whole fully agreed with the distinguished Senator from Kansas; and in the conference the conferees on the part of the Senate voted for the full amount of the budget estimate; we did not think it too much. But the amount which we were able to have the House conferees accept, and which is contained in the conference report, will enable the Post Office Department to take care of the most urgent cases. We shall certainly consider the matter again next year.

The large increase in the bill, as the distinguished Senator from Kansas knows, is the \$20 million-plus for operations, and another large item was for the uniforms for which Congress had made provision. Of course, if an employee is promised a uniform, it cannot be said, "Let us cut it in half."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

ORDER FOR TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be the customary morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and the transaction of other routine business, under the customary 2-minute limitation on speeches.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS IN THE CASE OF MEMBERS OF RESERVE COMPONENTS OF ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the suspension of certain benefits in the case of members of the reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps ordered to extended active duty in time of war or national emergency, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EQUALIZATION OF CERTAIN RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES

A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to equalize certain retirement benefits for members of the uniformed services, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON BORROWING AUTHORITY

A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the borrowing authority, for the period October 1 through December 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AUDIT REPORT ON BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

STUDY ENTITLED "CORPORATE MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS"

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, for the information of the Senate, a copy of that Commission's study entitled "Corporate Mergers and Acquisitions" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Three letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers on the files of the Veterans' Administration which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting

action looking to their disposal (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

"Joint Resolution 32

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to extend the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1954, as it relates to the special school milk program, to the Territory of Hawaii

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has enacted legislation to increase milk consumption in the schools of the Nation; and

"Whereas the benefits of this legislation have been extended to all States without regard to milk production within the States; and

"Whereas the Territory of Hawaii has been excluded from participation in this program and thereby denied the benefits enjoyed by the States of improved child health through the stimulation of milk consumption and the development of milk drinking habits; and

"Whereas the exclusion of the Territory of Hawaii from participation in the national school milk program is discriminatory to Hawaii: Now, therefore

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the United States of America is hereby respectfully requested to extend the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1954, as it relates to the special school milk program, to the Territory of Hawaii.

"SEC. 2. Certified copies of this joint resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

"SEC. 3. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved this 13th day of May A. D. 1955.

"SAMUEL WILDER KING,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

Three joint resolutions of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Joint Resolution 33

"Joint resolution requesting the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation permitting the conveyance of public lands at Wellwell, Kona, Island of Kauai, T. H., to certain claimants

"Whereas for over 25 years there has existed a dispute between the Territory of Hawaii and various private parties as to the legal ownership of a tract of land situate at Wellwell, Kona, Island of Kauai; and

"Whereas the Territory contends that the land is now and always has been government land; and

"Whereas a number of persons have heretofore purchased in good faith and for ade-

quate consideration from private sources lots in said tract of land; and

"Whereas the sale of these lots to such persons was made upon the assumption that said lots were private property and not government land; and

"Whereas it is just and equitable that the government quitclaim its title to said lands for a fair consideration to those person or persons claiming under color of title: Now, therefore

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"SECTION 1. The Congress of the United States of America is hereby respectfully requested, any provision of the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands and section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act to the contrary notwithstanding, to enact legislation permitting the commissioner of public lands, with the approval of the governor, and two-thirds of the members of the board of public lands to convey by quitclaim deeds to the person or persons claiming under color of title any lot in the tract of land described as follows:

"PORTION OF THE GOVERNMENT LAND OF WELI-WELI AT WELIWELI, KONA, KAUAI

"Being portion of the government land of Wellwell occupied and claimed by various persons as portions of grant 1408 to Kauiahewa and grant 1416 to Eke Oponui.

"Beginning at a pipe in ahu at the northwest corner of this parcel of land and on the boundary between the lands of Koloa and Wellwell, said pipe in ahu marking the end of course 40 of land Court Application 956 and being the initial point of lot A of Land Court Application 1188, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "LAAUKAHI" being 23298.80 feet south and 2361.40 feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

"1. 261° 57' 30" 328.40 feet along Land Court Application 1188 to a pipe;

"2. 14° 22' 00" 573.10 feet along grant 1408 to Kauiahewa to a pipe set in top of stone wall.

"3. 117° 30' 00" 46.10 feet along R. P. 3750 L. C. Aw. 3359, Apana 1 to Niihau to a pipe;

"4. 348° 30' 00" 102.90 feet along R. P. 3750, L. C. Aw. 3359, Apana 1 to Niihau to a pipe;

"5. 14° 22' 00" 86.36 feet along grant 1408 to Kauiahewa and grant 1416 to Eke Oponui;

"6. 105° 35' 00" 21.81 feet along Land Court Application, 1373;

"7. 8° 38' 00" 112.00 feet along Land Court Application 1373 to seashore at high-water mark;

"Thence along seashore at highwater mark for the next three courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points at seashore being:

"8. 68° 56' 30" 117.28 feet;

"9. 74° 53' 00" 54.75 feet;

"10. 65° 18' 00" 173.90 feet; thence

"11. 193° 27' 932.00 feet along the boundary between the lands of Koloa and Wellwell to the point of beginning and containing a Gross Area of 260,335 Square Feet after deducting and excluding therefrom the following-described parcel of land being the present Kual and Poipu Roads and additional areas required for widening said roads to a width of 50 feet:

"Beginning at the west corner of this parcel of land, on the new south side of Poipu Road and on the boundary between the lands of Koloa and Wellwell, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Triangulation Station "LAAUKAHI" being 23902.35 feet south and 2217.06 feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

"1. 193° 27' 00" 50.03 feet along the boundary between the lands of Koloa and Wellwell;

"2. 285° 33' 00" 96.98 feet along the new north side of Poipu Road;

"3. Thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 20.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: 239° 55' 30" 28.59 feet;

"4. 194° 18' 00" 565.43 feet along the new west side of Kual Road;

"5. Thence along the west side of Kual Road, on a curve to the left with a radius of 329.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: 192° 58' 04" 38.55 feet;

"6. 261° 57' 30" 52.61 feet along Land Court Application 1188;

"7. Thence along the new east side of Kual Road, on a curve to the right with a radius of 879.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: 12° 23' 13" 58.69 feet;

"8. 14° 18' 00" 567.39 feet along the new east side of Kual Road;

"9. Thence on a curve to the left with a radius of 20.00 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being: 329° 55' 30" 27.97 feet;

"10. 265° 33' 00" 107.56 feet along the new north side of Poipu Road;

"11. 14° 22' 00" 39.81 feet along grant 1416 to Eke Oponui;

"12. 105° 33' 00" 21.81 feet along Land Court Application 1373;

"13. 8° 33' 00" 10.28 feet along Land Court Application 1373;

"14. 105° 33' 00" 272.98 feet along the new south side of Poipu Road to the point of beginning and containing an area of 46410 square feet.

"Reserving also to the Territory of Hawaii in perpetuity an easement fifteen (15) feet wide for storm drain purposes upon and across that portion of the government land of Wellwell occupied by the B. D. Baldwin Trust Estate, running from the new south side of Poipu Road to the sea, described as follows:

"Being a strip of land 15.00 feet wide, extending for 7.50 feet on each side of the centerline described as follows:

"Beginning at the north end of this right-of-way on the new south side of Poipu Road, at a point which is 105° 33' 00" 131.49 feet from the end of Course 15 of the road exclusion as described above, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "LAAUKAHI" being 23940.28 feet south and 2353.37 feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

"1. 359° 19' 00" 178.00 feet to seashore at highwater mark."

"SEC. 2. The lots shall be conveyed for a fair and reasonable price, which price shall be determined by a disinterested appraiser or appraisers, but not more than three to be appointed by the Governor of Hawaii, and all improvements thereon shall be valued at \$1.00.

"SEC. 3. Before the commissioner executes quitclaim deeds, the respective claimants shall quitclaim to the Territory any claim they may have in and to the roadways hereinabove described, and confirm the easement hereinabove referred to.

"SEC. 4. Certified copies of this joint resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Delegate to Congress from Hawaii.

"SEC. 5. The joint resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

"Approved the 13th day of May A. D. 1955.

"SAMUEL WILDER KING,

"Governor of the Territory of Hawaii."

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 24, 1955
For actions of May 23, 1955
84th-1st, No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Mexican fence bill and salt-water research bill. Senate debated road bill. House agreed to conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill and to Senate amendments to bill to provide additional surplus property for education and health agencies. Both bills ready for President. House Rules Committee cleared bills for loans to small reclamation projects and for donations of surplus commodities. House committee ordered reported Mexican farm labor bill. President approved agricultural appropriation bill and bill to repeal ACP tie-in with acreage allotments.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4876, the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for 1956 (pp. 5812-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5881, to provide for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects (pp. 5814, 5837).
Reps. Holifield and Dawson (Utah) discussed the proposed upper Colorado River project and some of the effects it would have on agriculture (pp. 5825-8).
3. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 2851, to authorize CCC to process food commodities for donation to the needy through HEW (pp. 5821, 5837).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 3322, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes (pp. 5813-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

5. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5923, to authorize appropriations for completion of the Inter-American Highway (H.Rept. 611) (p. 5837).
6. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee voted to report H. R. 3822, extending for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years (until June 30, 1959), the program of recruitment of agricultural workers from Mexico (p. 1453).
7. ORGANIZATION. Rep. Patman discussed and criticized certain recommendations of the Hoover Commission, especially those relating to veterans and their dependents (pp. 5821-3).
8. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6227, to provide for the control and regulation of bank holding companies (H. Rept. 609) (p. 5837).
9. ELECTRIFICATION; LANDS. Both Houses received Hawaiian Legislature resolutions requesting REA to investigate the possibility of setting up a rural-electrification cooperative to serve certain areas in Hawaii, and urging the amendment of certain patents of Government lands containing restrictions as to the use of such lands (pp. 5837, 5742).

SENATE

10. ROADS. Continued debate on S. 1048, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc. Sen. Martin submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute which was still pending at recess. (pp. 5754-92, 5795-5809.)
11. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1955. The appropriations Committee/
~~amendment~~ ^{reported without} this measure, H. J. Res. 310, which provides funds for VA readjustment loans and the Hoover Commission (S. Rept. 371) (pp. 5744, 5792).
12. BOUNDARY FENCE. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 76, authorizing appropriations for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Mexican western land boundary fence project (S. Rept. 373), and Sen. Goldwater's name was added as co-sponsor of the bill (p. 5745).
13. FOREST LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 55, to authorize the United States to buy lands in the Coconino and Sitgreaves National Forests from the Aztec Land and Cattle Co., Ltd. (S. Rept. 369) (p. 5744).
14. SALT-WATER RESEARCH. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 516, extending the program of research in the development and utilization of saline waters (S. Rept. 370) (p. 5744).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Fulbright inserted a resolution adopted by the Arkansas General Assembly petitioning Congress to provide funds for the construction of the Greer's Ferry project on the White River in Arkansas (p. 5743).
16. AIR POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 928, to amend the Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the control of air pollution (p. 1452).
17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Sen. Johnson: Today the Senate will vote on the postal-pay bill and then will resume debate on the road bill. It is

dynamite explosion while working on a road construction job.

To many such a handicap would have resulted in an idle life, but not Sam Cathey. He forthwith attended North Carolina State School for the Blind and became efficient in the use of braille. Thereafter he studied law at the University of North Carolina and graduated from that institution with a bachelor of laws degree and a Phi Beta Kappa key. Following the completion of his college course and his admission to the bar, Sam Cathey returned to his native city and engaged in the practice of law, and this with notable success. He was elected judge of the municipal court of the city of Asheville and has held that important office continuously for 24 years. Last Monday, May 16, 1955, he was again sworn in as judge of the municipal court for another 4-year term.

Judge Cathey's service on the bench has been outstanding. He administers justice with that rare temperament necessary to instill confidence and understanding. His counsel to the erring has been of inestimable value to his home community where he enjoys the affection, respect, and confidence of all.

Judge Cathey's activities for good have not been limited to the bench. He has been active in the rehabilitation program in North Carolina for the handicapped and has sponsored legislation to that end. He is one of the founders of the State association for the blind, and presently is board chairman of the North Carolina State Commission for the Blind.

The honor bestowed today upon Judge Sam M. Cathey is well earned. He has led and is leading the way for others to follow.

The presentation today was under the auspices of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. This Committee was established by Presidential directive in August 1947. It was created to enlist public interest and support in the employment of the physically handicapped. The 81st Congress and the 83d Congress recognized the importance of the work of the Committee and sustained it by appropriations.

By Presidential directive and congressional authorization, the President's Committee has a twofold objective. The first is to provide a continuing program of public information and education for the purpose of achieving equal opportunity in the employment for the physically handicapped in public agencies and private enterprises. The second is to cooperate with all groups in the interest of the employment of the handicapped, including Government agencies, public and private groups and individuals. It is not the function of the Committee to provide employment placement assistance or vocational rehabilitation services for handicapped persons. These services have been assigned by law to the United States Employment Service and affiliated State employment security agencies, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and affiliated State rehabilitation agencies, and Veterans' Administration for veterans with service incurred disabilities.

The first Chairman of the President's Committee was Vice Adm. Ross T. McIntire, Medical Corps, United States Navy, retired, who resigned in 1954. Maj. Gen. Melvin J. Maas, United States Marine Corps Reserve, retired, is its present Chairman. Mr. Earl Bunting, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is vice chairman.

The Committee's membership embraces approximately 300 national representatives of labor, business, industry, agriculture, religious, civic, fraternal, press, radio, veterans, handicapped, and women's organizations. State and Territorial Governors' committees and local community committees carry out cooperative programs on a year-round basis to enlist citizens' interest and support of the program.

In order to recognize outstanding achievement in arousing public interest and obtaining public understanding, the President's Committee sponsors several informational projects. Among these is the selection of the "handicapped man of the year" to receive the President's trophy. This trophy has been awarded annually during the past 4 years. The recipient this year, Judge Sam M. Cathey, as those in the past, is rightfully entitled to the recognition received.

ARMED SERVICES DAY

(Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, several days ago this House approved a national defense budget of \$31,488,000,000. As we voted that appropriation it was very difficult for us to analyze the tremendous implications of that many dollars. But on Saturday, during Armed Services Day here in Washington and throughout America, and wherever American forces are stationed, we could see the defense budget on parade.

It is very difficult to breathe life into cold figures, but as one witnessed the parade down Constitution Avenue, reviewed by the Vice President, who was there representing the President, and by key leaders of our country, including Members of Congress, and then later saw the challenging exhibits and demonstrations on the ground and in the air at Bolling Field, it made me feel deeply grateful to the officers and men of our Army, Navy, Marine, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

I feel that the RECORD of today should indicate our appreciation of the services of these men who are representing us in every country of the world today.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a statement he made at a recent meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Migration.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of a statement I made at the

second semiannual session of the Council of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 28, 1955:

STATEMENT MADE BY REPRESENTATIVE FRANCIS E. WALTER, ALTERNATE DELEGATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Chairman, it is with mixed emotions that I address this distinguished gathering this morning. I feel very sad that our distinguished leader and a dear friend of mine, the late Ambassador Hugh Gibson, is no more among those participating in these meetings. On the other hand, I am very happy because of the report that is now under discussion. I wish to congratulate this organization on the splendid progress that it has made. In that connection I should like to inform the delegates and those others interested that the deputy director, Mr. Pierre Jacobsen appeared before the congressional subcommittee of which I happen to be chairman, and made a very fine presentation of the objectives of the organization and its accomplishments. By so doing he has lightened the load on the backs of those of us who are compelled to watch over ICEM legislation in our deliberative body. I wish publicly to thank my friend Mr. Jacobsen.

This organization has demonstrated what cooperation in the field of international affairs can do. It seems to me that we have virtually accepted as our motto, the motto of an organization hurriedly put together in my country at the beginning of the last war, known as the Seabees, a Navy construction battalion recruited from among civilians. This organization had as its motto "Deeds, not words." It seems to me that the accomplishments of this committee has forced us to accept these honored words as our motto.

Those of us who were apprehensive a year ago concerning the type of people that would be moved by ICEM have found that our fears were not sound. It is indeed encouraging to all of us to see that the type of people we are assisting to migrate is the type of people who pioneered in my great Republic and made it the kind of country that it is.

We are indeed very encouraged, but may I add this note: We don't feel that the security barriers should be lowered, nor that we should be less vigilant. After all, we are all faced with the same common foe, communism.

It seems to me that it is in the best interests of all of us to continue the cautious appraisal of ICEM's program that has made it succeed without much criticism thus far. The goal for the 1955 movements, I am afraid, is tied too closely with the program under the Refugee Relief Act of the United States. When this organization was set up, may I remind you that the object was to find new areas of resettlement. I trust that there will not persist an increased reliance on the ability of the United States to absorb greater numbers of people. We have been willing, and shall continue to be willing, to do our fair share in accordance with our ability to absorb people in a community which has already been very thickly populated.

I should like, in closing, to say that I feel that in Mr. Tittmann, our new director, we have a man who will carry on to achieve the same high accomplishments as was done by the late Mr. Gibson. I congratulate you on your selection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 42, of April 27, I was recorded "present." I was not here and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

(Mr. BAILEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleagues in the House, I want to protest personally the use of the Interstate Commerce Commission as a propaganda agency. I have before me a release on the stationery of the Interstate Commerce Commission dated May 18 for immediate release in which it says that the ICC will receive a brass engine bell marking the passing of the steam locomotives. This is to be presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the diesel oil interests of the Nation. I would just like to remind my colleagues, I think they are jumping the gun. There were 16 million tons of soft coal used by the railroads of the country last year, and I do not think it is any time to kid anybody or any industry by implying that they are dead, and that the steam locomotive is passing out of existence. I want to register a protest in no uncertain language to this kind of procedure and this kind of action on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission in receiving this bell from an abandoned locomotive formerly fueled by coal. I do not think it is any part of the business of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I protest their action and suggest they cancel their plans.

CONFERENCE REPORT—TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS AND TAX COURT APPROPRIATIONS, 1956

Mr. GARY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 610)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4876) "making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, and 9, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the number proposed, insert "one hundred and seventy-five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$282,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,870,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$661,620,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$157,400,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
JAMES C. MURRAY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
EARL WILSON,
BENJAMIN F. JAMES,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON,
HARLEY M. KILGORE,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
JOE MCCARTHY,
STYLES BRIDGES,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and The Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$2,630,000 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,650,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Provides 175 passenger motor vehicles for the Internal Revenue Service instead of 150 as proposed by the House and 200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$282,250,000 for the Internal Revenue Service instead of \$278,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$286,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Deletes House language relating to Assistant Secretaries. It is the expectation of the conferees that this work be liquidated to a point where the additional position of Assistant Secretary will not be required after this fiscal year. It is hoped the Department will plan accordingly in its 1957 budget.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Amendment No. 5: Eliminates Senate language providing for payments for special services.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$1,870,000,000 for "Operations" instead of \$1,850,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,886,363,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$661,620,500 for "Transportation" instead of \$648,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$675,241,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$157,400,000 for "Facilities" instead of \$155,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$159,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$1,170,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,035,000 as proposed by the House.

J. VAUGHAN GARY,
OTTO E. PASSMAN,
ALFRED D. SIEMINSKI,
JAMES C. MURRAY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
EARL WILSON,
BENJAMIN F. JAMES,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, the conferees on the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments have reached agreement. We also agreed, as a special favor, to permit the Senate to consider the report first, and, accordingly, the report appears in the RECORD of Friday, May 20.

Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the Tax Court of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, the action of the conferees on the bill (H. R. 4876) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments results in a bill which totals \$3,322,488,500, an increase of \$39,935,500 over the House version, a decrease of \$36,133,500 in the bill as passed by the Senate, and a reduction of \$37,896,500 in the estimates.

For the Treasury Department, the bill provides \$599,598,000, an increase over the House bill of \$3,780,000, a decrease of \$3,750,000 in the bill as passed by the Senate, and a reduction of \$4,800,000 in the estimates.

In connection with amendments Nos. 1 and 4, the action of the conferees restores the funds for the third position of Assistant Secretary. The conferees felt that, although substantial progress has been made in disposing of the assets of the former Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the volume, value, and intricacies of the remaining workload may require the services of someone of the caliber and stature of Assistant Secretary. However, in the statement of the managers, the Department is advised that the Congress will not look with favor on a further continuation of the position and expects that the budget for next year will be adjusted accordingly.

Amendment No. 2, as agreed to in conference, provides 175 passenger motor vehicles for the Internal Revenue Service instead of 150 provided in the House bill and 200 provided in the Senate bill. Of these vehicles, 100 are for replacement only.

Funds for the Internal Revenue Service are provided in the amount of \$282,-

250,000. This is \$3,750,000 more than the House allowance and the same amount below the Senate bill.

For the Post Office Department the bill provides \$2,721,720,500, an increase of \$36,020,500 over the House version, a decrease of \$32,383,500 in the bill as passed by the Senate, and a reduction of \$33,096,500 in the estimates.

The conferees agreed to eliminate language proposed by the Senate, amendment No. 5, which would have established legislative authority for a change in the manner of handling certain phases of the postal deficit. It was felt that the entire matter of financing these special activities of a subsidy nature should more properly be considered by the appropriate legislative committee.

The bill provides \$1,870,000,000 for the "Operations" appropriation, an increase of \$20 million over the amount provided by the House and a decrease in the esti-

mate and in the bill as passed by the Senate of \$16,363,000.

For "Transportation," the bill provides \$661,620,500, which is \$13,620,500 above the House version and the same amount below the estimates and the Senate bill.

An amount of \$157,400,000 is provided for "Facilities," which is \$2,400,000 below both the estimate and the Senate bill and an equal amount above the bill as passed by the House.

For the Tax Court of the United States, the bill provides \$1,170,000, an increase of \$135,000 over the bill as passed by the House, which was contained in Senate Document No. 26 and represents the supplemental requirements resulting from the recent increase in pay for the judiciary.

The following table summarizes the action of the conferees:

	Title I, Treasury	Title II, Post Office	Title III, Tax Court	Total
Appropriations, 1955.....	\$589,955,600	\$2,754,877,100	\$1,000,000	\$3,345,832,700
Estimates, 1956.....	604,398,000	2,754,817,000	1,170,000	3,360,385,000
House bill.....	595,818,000	2,685,700,000	1,035,000	3,282,553,000
Senate bill.....	603,348,000	2,754,104,000	1,170,000	3,358,622,000
Conference bill.....	599,598,000	2,721,720,500	1,170,000	3,322,488,500
Conference bill compared with:				
House bill.....	+3,780,000	+36,020,500	+135,000	+39,935,500
Senate bill.....	-3,750,000	-32,383,500	-----	-36,133,500
Estimates.....	-4,800,000	-33,096,500	-----	-37,896,500

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. How much increase or decrease is this over the spending of last year for the same two Departments?

Mr. GARY. The bill is roughly \$23 million less than last year.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Of course, it is understandable that there should be an increase by virtue of an increase in the volume of mail being handled by the Department; also the item of \$11 million, which the House authorized for the purchase of uniforms.

Mr. GARY. That is correct.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. So it is perfectly understandable that in view of this increased volume of mail, and in view of that authorization, the bill would call for more. I think we cut them a little deeper than we should have. If some of you folks have difficulty getting extensions on your mail routes, do not blame the Postmaster General because we cut his budget to the limit, and he will be back for more money before next year. If you do not want him to have more, that is all right. If you have trouble getting extensions and getting proper mail service, the country is building up, the population is increasing, there are new developments, and we need expanded service, and we need new carriers, and if you folks do not get them just blame yourselves. Do not blame the Postmaster General. I think, if you do get them, he will be back here asking for more money before the fiscal year ends.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, may I say that the Congress voted the Postmaster General \$101 million more than he could spend last year. This year we apparently voted him \$52 million more than he can spend. This bill cuts his estimates only \$33 million, and in view of the record for the past 2 years, we feel that he can easily stand this cut. In fact, I think the Department could stand a much larger cut; nevertheless, we have agreed on this amount with the Senate and I ask that the House approve the conference report.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. In view of the most recent statement of the gentleman from Virginia, I think we should add this comment, that the Postmaster General did not spend all the money we gave him for the sake of getting rid of it and asking for more.

We have had a policy in some departments in recent years where they rush out and spend all the money we appropriate, in fact, they have people working overtime figuring out ways and means to justify a request for larger amounts. But we have a Postmaster General who last year did not spend the money we gave him. However, due to an increase in population and due to an increase in the mails, he cannot save as much this year. I do not think we should penalize him because he turned back money. He will probably turn money back this year.

Mr. GARY. I commend the Postmaster General for not spending all the money the Congress authorized him to spend last year.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. We have a new policy in Government, you know.

Mr. GARY. At the same time I think the Congress should be careful not to put too much temptation in the way of department heads, that we should give the heads of the various departments what we think they can reasonably spend, and no more.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. For 20 years you did not have any money turned back. We are embarking on a different type of program now, and if the gentleman from Virginia will bear with the Postmaster General in trying to do a good job and save a little money he should praise him instead of penalizing him.

Mr. GARY. Does the gentleman insinuate that the gentleman from Virginia has not cooperated with the Post Office Department? I think the gentleman from Indiana will admit that not only has the gentleman from Virginia, but also our subcommittee, has cooperated most heartily with the Post Office Department and encouraged every economy program that it has instituted; as a matter of fact, we pointed the way to most of it.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Based on the new budget, I think the Postmaster General will be back for more money, and I think there will be enough people of this House screaming for better postal service to assure his getting that money.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I wish the head of the Foreign Operations Administration, Mr. Stassen, would take the same attitude that the Postmaster General takes and not spend everything that is thrown into his lap.

Mr. GARY. I think the gentleman will find that he has a very large amount of unexpended funds, too.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, last year the gentleman's committee pointed out that the head of the FOA, Mr. Stassen, was rushing out and committing hundreds of millions of dollars just before the fiscal year ended, just so he could get rid of it.

Mr. GARY. I think that is probably true, and I am not certain that it was not done by the Post Office Department this year. Anyway, they could not spend all the money we gave them, and for that reason we are now cutting down somewhat.

(Mr. GARY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPROVED ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM FOR UTILIZATION OF SURPLUS PROPERTY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3322) to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to

improve the administration of the program for the utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes, with Senate amendments, and agree to the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, after "That", insert "(a)."

Page 1, lines 8 and 9, and page 2, lines 1, 2, and 3, strike out "No property shall be transferred under this subsection until the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has received from an appropriate State agency or official a certification that such property is usable and needed for educational or public health purposes in the State."

Page 2, after line 8, insert:

"(b) Paragraph (2) of section 203 (j) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'No property shall be transferred (except surplus property donated in conformity with paragraph (3) of this subsection), until the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has received from an appropriate State agency or official a certification that such property is usable and needed for educational or public health purposes in the State, and no property shall be transferred pursuant to this paragraph until the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has determined that such agency or official has conformed to minimum standards of operation prescribed by the Secretary for the disposal of surplus property.'"

Page 2, line 16, after "under", insert "Paragraph (2) of."

Page 3, line 15, strike out "educational purposes or" and insert "educational."

Page 3, line 16, after "health", insert "or memorial."

Page 3, line 23, after "restriction", insert "which occurred prior to the enactment of this act."

Page 3, line 24, after "is", insert "pending at the time of, or."

Page 4, line 10, after "if", insert "(1) such violation occurred prior to the expiration of such 1-year period and (2)."

Page 4, line 11, after "is", insert "pending at the time of enactment of this act or is."

Page 4, line 11, strike out "within" and insert "not later than."

Page 4, line 22, strike out "donated" and insert "disposed of."

Page 5, line 2, after "donated", insert "or disposed of."

Page 5, after line 4, insert:

"Sec. 6. (a) Section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by striking out the words 'Federal Security Administrator' and 'Federal Security Agency' wherever they appear in subsection (j) or (k) of such section, and by inserting in lieu thereof the words 'Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare', and 'Department of Health, Education, and Welfare', respectively.

"(b) Section 203 of such act, as amended by this act, is further amended (1) by striking out in paragraph (1) of subsection (j) thereof the words 'the States, Territories, and possessions' and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'any State' and (2) by adding at the end of such subsection the following new paragraph:

"(5) The term 'State', as used in this subsection, includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Territories and possessions of the United States."

"(c) Clause (D) of paragraph (1) of subsection (k) of section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after 'District

of Columbia' a comma and the words 'the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico'."

Mr. RIEHLMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to, I think it would be well if the gentleman would explain to the House the changes in the bill that were brought about in conference.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that all Members are interested in relating to the donable or personal property given to our colleges, universities, schools, and hospitals where it has been declared surplus.

The bill also meets the declaration of excess principle by the Defense Department.

Without going into detail, which is unnecessary at this point, may I say that the several amendments put on by the Senate are either clarifying amendments or amendments of a perfecting nature. The bill has been very carefully worked out. The Senate staff kept in touch with the staff of our committee in the House, particularly the special subcommittee and it in no way makes any substantial changes in the bill as passed by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS

Mr. BOLLING, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 248, Rept. No. 612), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5881) to supplement the Federal reclamation laws by providing for Federal cooperation in non-Federal projects and for participation by non-Federal agencies in Federal projects. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRAFFIC ACT

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H. R. 6063) to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, to exempt certain officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives from the requirements of such act re-

lating to the registration of motor vehicles and the licensing of operators when they can prove legal residence in some State and ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the sixth sentence of subsection (a) of section 8 of the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended (D. C. Code, sec. 40-303 (a)), is amended (1) by striking out "as administrative employees", and (2) by striking out "administrative employees of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners who are legal residents of the State, Territory, or possession from which said Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners have been elected or appointed;" and by inserting in lieu thereof "employees of Senators, Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, employees of the standing, select, and joint committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and all other officers and employees in or under the Senate and the House of Representatives;" *Provided*, That such employees are legal residents of some State and entitled to register their motor vehicles in such State.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word in order to explain this bill.

The purpose of this bill (H. R. 6063) is to grant reciprocity to a few employees on Capitol Hill who are eligible to procure license tags in their home State. This bill only applies to a few people employed on Capitol Hill whose services are only required in the District of Columbia during the session of Congress.

This bill makes it especially necessary that a person be a resident of such State and eligible to purchase license tags from such State.

We found that a few employees on Capitol Hill were not included in the act, granting reciprocity to Members of Congress and their employees, which this Congress enacted last year.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McMILLAN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection particularly to the bill except I feel that perhaps the personnel that the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia wants to include in it should be spelled out, not the individuals but the officers involved. I am afraid that the language as it reads now would leave the door wide open and would extend to the administrative branch of the Government, the judicial branch, or to any other part of the Government.

Mr. McMILLAN. This bill specifically states the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. KEARNS. Could the distinguished chairman tell me whether or not he had any hearings on this legislation?

Mr. McMILLAN. We did not, because it did not affect any person but employees on Capitol Hill.

Public Law 51 - 84th Congress

Chapter 113 - 1st Session

H. R. 4876

AN ACT

All 69 Stat. 72.

Making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and the Tax Court of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Treasury-Post
Office Appropri-
ation Act, 1956.

TITLE I—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, namely :

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in the Office of the Secretary, including the operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex thereof; and the purchase of uniforms for elevator operators; \$2,680,000.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Accounts, \$2,600,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incident to the deposit of taxes in Government depositories.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Division of Disbursement, \$15,475,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt issues of the United States, \$44,500,000, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and the Secretary is authorized to accept services without compensation: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may be reimbursed for expenditures as fiscal agents of the United States on account of public-debt transactions for the account of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the indefinite appropriation provided by section 10 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 760), shall not be available for^{40 Stat. 292.} obligation during the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Treasurer, \$15,000,000: *Provided*, That Federal Reserve banks and branches may be reimbursed for necessary expenses incident to the verification and destruction of unfit United States paper currency.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Ante, p. 49.
5 USC 2131
note.
60 Stat. 810.
67 Stat. 577.

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Customs, including purchase of seventy-five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; arms and ammunition; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and, awards of compensation to informers as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1953 (22 U. S. C. 401); \$41,200,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, including purchase (not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five of which one hundred are for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; and ammunition; \$282,250,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$400,000 of the amount appropriated herein shall be available for expenses by contract for private facilities and instruction for training of employees under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

60 Stat. 810.

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Narcotics, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); hire of passenger motor vehicles; arms and ammunition; and not to exceed \$10,000 for services or information looking toward the apprehension of narcotic law violators who are fugitives from justice; \$2,990,000.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase (not to exceed thirty for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and arms and ammunition; \$2,960,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, WHITE HOUSE POLICE

For necessary expenses of the White House Police, including uniforms and equipment, and arms and ammunition, purchases to be made in such manner as the President may determine, \$800,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GUARD FORCE

For necessary expenses of the guard force for Treasury Department buildings in the District of Columbia, including purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and arms and ammunition; \$268,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of the Mint, including arms and ammunition; purchase and maintenance of uniforms and accessories for guards; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle (for replacement only); and not to exceed \$1,000 for the expenses of the annual assay commission; \$3,650,000.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed thirty-^{60 Stat. 810.} two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; and recreation and welfare; \$153,750,000: *Provided*, That the number of aircraft on hand at any one time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty-six exclusive of planes and parts stored to meet future attrition: *Provided further*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Operating expenses" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) ^{63 Stat. 407.} amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against ^{31 USC 712a} the appropriation "Operating expenses", fiscal year 1955, and the ^{note.} appropriation for "Operating expenses" for the fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1955, shall be transferred to and merged with this approp-^{68 Stat. 146.} riation, and such merged appropriation shall be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly incurred against such prior year appropriations and against this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred, and (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropriation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation: *Provided further*, That except as otherwise authorized by the Act of September 30, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 236-244), this appropriation shall be available for ^{64 Stat. 1100.} expenses of primary and secondary schooling for dependents of Coast Guard personnel stationed outside the continental United States in amounts not exceeding an average of \$250 per student, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents, and the Coast Guard may provide for the transportation of said dependents between such schools and their places of residence when the schools are not accessible to such dependents by regular means of transportation.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$7,000,000,^{60 Stat. 810.} to remain available until expended.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, and payments under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act of 1953, \$21,300,000.

67 Stat. 501.
37 USC 371 note.

RESERVE TRAINING

For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law (14 U. S. C. 751-762; 37 U. S. C. 231-319), including expenses for regular personnel, or reserve personnel while on active duty, engaged primarily in administration of the reserve program; and the maintenance, operation, and repair of aircraft; \$3,175,000: *Provided*, That (a) the unobligated balance of appropriation to the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1955 for "Reserve training" shall be transferred on July 1, 1955, to the account established by the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of 1949 for payment of certified claims; (b) amounts equal to the unliquidated obligations on July 1, 1955, against the appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1955, and the appropriation "Reserve training", fiscal year 1954 which was merged therewith pursuant to the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1953, shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly incurred against such prior year appropriations and against this appropriation, but on July 1, 1956, there shall be transferred from such merged appropriation to the appropriation for payment of certified claims (1) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1954 appropriation so transferred and (2) any remaining unexpended balance of the 1955 appropriation so transferred which is in excess of the obligations then remaining unliquidated against such appropriation.

63 Stat. 551,
804.

63 Stat. 407.
31 USC 712a
note.

66 Stat. 292.

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1956 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

FEDERAL FACILITIES CORPORATION FUND

Not to exceed \$800,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1956 for all administrative expenses of the Corporation (including use of the services and facilities of Federal Reserve Banks), to be computed on an accrual basis, and to be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies.

LIQUIDATION OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$1,400,000 (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the funds derived from Reconstruction Finance Corporation activities (except those conducted under Section 409 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950), shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses incident to the liquidation of said Corporation, including use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks: *Provided*, That as used herein the term "administrative expenses" shall be construed to include all salaries and wages, services performed on a contract or fee basis, and travel and other expenses, including the purchase of equipment and supplies, of administrative offices: *Provided further*, That the limiting amount heretofore stated for administrative expenses shall be increased by an amount which does not exceed the aggregate cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside the continental United States; the expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the termination of contracts or in the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies: *Provided further*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Corporation shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices.

64 Stat. 1257.
50 USC app.
2261.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—TREASURY DEPARTMENT

SEC. 102. Hereafter, appropriations for the Treasury Department available for the expenses of travel shall be available, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the applicable appropriation is made.

SEC. 103. Subsection (c) of Private Law 419 of the Eighty-third Congress is hereby amended as follows: In lieu of the last sentence of said subsection insert: "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Public Health Service for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary for care and treatment provided under the authority of this subsection."

68 Stat. A75.

TITLE II—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

CONTRIBUTION TO THE POSTAL FUND

For administration and operation of the Post Office Department and the postal service, there is hereby appropriated the aggregate amount of postal revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, as authorized by law (39 U. S. C. 786, 794a), together with an amount from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal to the difference between such revenues and the total of the appropriations hereinafter specified and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General, for the following purposes, namely:

64 Stat. 461.

CURRENT AUTHORIZATIONS OUT OF POSTAL FUND

ADMINISTRATION

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for administration of the postal service, operation of the inspection service, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and conduct of a research and development program, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

Ante, p. 49.
5 USC 2131 note.

- 60 Stat. 810. 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; management studies; not to exceed \$25,000 for miscellaneous and emergency expenses; rewards for information and services concerning violations of postal laws and regulations, current and prior fiscal years, in accordance with regulations of the Postmaster General in effect at the time the services are rendered or information furnished; and expenses of delegates designated by the Postmaster General to attend meetings and congresses for the purpose of making postal arrangements with foreign governments pursuant to law, and not to exceed \$6,500 of such expenses to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Postmaster General; and not to exceed \$20,000 for rewards for information and services, as provided for herein, shall be paid in the discretion of the Postmaster General and accounted for solely on his certificate; and settlement of claims, pursuant to law, current and prior fiscal years, for damages, and for losses resulting from unavoidable casualty (39 U. S. C. 49); \$15,500,000.
- 59 Stat. 603.

OPERATIONS

Ante, p. 49.
5 USC 2131
note.

For expenses necessary for the operation and administration of post offices, not otherwise provided for, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114), and for other activities conducted by the Post Office Department pursuant to law, \$1,870,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation available to the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year may be transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other such appropriation or appropriations; but the appropriation "Administration" shall not be increased by more than \$2,000,000 as a result of such transfers: *Provided further*, That functions financed by the appropriations available to the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year and the amounts appropriated therefor, may be transferred, in addition to the appropriation transfers otherwise authorized in this Act and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, between such appropriations to the extent necessary to improve administration and operations.

TRANSPORTATION

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of the postal transportation service, including payments for transportation of domestic and foreign mails by air, land, and water transportation facilities, including current and prior fiscal years settlements with foreign countries for handling of mail; \$661,620,500.

FINANCE

For expenses necessary for the administration of the financial services of the Post Office Department, including the procurement of stamps and accountable paper; \$17,200,000.

FACILITIES

Ante, p. 49.
5 USC 2131
note.

For expenses necessary for the administration and operation of postal facilities, buildings, vehicles, and field postal communication service; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1114); procurement of postal supplies and equipment; storage and repair of vehicles owned by, or under control of, units of the National Guard and departments and agencies of the Federal Government where repairs are made necessary because of utilization of such vehicles in the postal service; \$157,400,000: *Provided*, That hereafter collections resulting from damage to Govern-

ment-owned vehicles operated by the Post Office Department shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting repair cost of such damaged vehicles: *Provided further*, That hereafter collections from the sale of leather, metal canvas cuttings and old canvas resulting from the manufacture and repair of mail bags and locks, shall be credited to applicable appropriations and shall be available for meeting the cost of such manufacture and repair: *Provided further*, That the aggregate of annual payments for amortization of principal and interest thereon required by all purchase contracts entered into during the fiscal year 1956 pursuant to the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 521), shall not exceed the unused portion of the \$3,000,000 limitation applicable prior to July 1, 1955, under section 202 (i) of said Act. ^{39 USC 909.}

GENERAL PROVISIONS—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 202. Hereafter, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, any funds available to the Post Office Department by appropriation shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of technical, scientific, professional, or other similar organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made. ^{Attendance at meetings.}

SEC. 203. During the current fiscal year, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster General, not to exceed an aggregate of \$100,000 shall be available from any funds available to the Post Office Department, as may be determined by him, for expenses necessary to enable the Department to participate in Federal or non-Federal training programs and for necessary expenses of training officers and employees (both departmental and field postal services) in such subjects or courses of instruction in either Federal or non-Federal facilities as will contribute to the improved performance of their official duties: *Provided*, That not more than forty-five of such officers and employees may participate in any training program in a non-Federal facility which is of more than ninety days duration. ^{Training programs.}

SEC. 204. Not exceeding \$12,000,000 of appropriations in this title shall be available for payment to the General Services Administration of such additional sums as may be necessary for the repair, alteration, preservation, renovation, improvement, and equipment of federally owned property used for postal purposes of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall be available for improving lighting, color, and ventilation for the specialized conditions in workroom areas. ^{Property improvement.}

TITLE III

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$1,170,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that ad- ^{Strikes or overthrow of Government.}

Affidavit. vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

Penalty. *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Short title. SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Act, 1956".

Approved June 1, 1955.